THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 75 Fifth Avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, with the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage prepaid; to city carriers for the getting up of the Clubs.

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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1876. NO. 78.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the P. O.—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Brooklyn Horror.

Dimensions of the Awful Calamity.

Most Fatal of the Kind Ever Recorded.

SEARCH FOR BODIES STILL GOING ON

315 Removed Up to Noon Yesterday.

Many More Thought to be in the Debris.

Only Sixty-nine of the Unfortunates Identified.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The dimensions of the awful calamity which has befallen the city of Brooklyn in the destruction of its principal theater by fire, and consequent loss of life, have not yet been realized. Enough is known, however, to make it certain that the catastrophe ranks among

THE MOST FATAL OF THE KIND

ever recorded. According to the statements of all parties who profess to know anything as to the origin of the fire, it began on the stage. The business manager, Mr. Rogers, says that a piece of canvas, out of which trees, &c., are made, was broken from its fastenings, and hung from the flies immediately over one of the border lights near the center of the stage. The canvas had begun to smoulder, and the paint on it to crackle, and the carpenter was directed to ascend to one of the grooves and remove the dangerous canvas, but he could barely reach it with his hand, and drew it hastily up. The rapid motion through the air of the half ignited and highly inflammable canvas caused it to burst into a flame, which rapidly spread to the adjoining material equally susceptible. All efforts to extinguish the flames were abortive and the carpenter had to retire to save his own life.

The scene in the gallery, after the alarm was raised, is described as something horrible even to contemplate. Up till noon to-day

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN BODIES HAD BEEN REMOVED.

Of these fifty-nine are identified, some by vet could not breathe. The first and second galleries and even the stairs were at this time filled with suffocating smoke. No human being could live in that smoke two minutes. I heard a thumping noise as if some persons were jumping out of the windows. At that time it was utterly impossible to get up in the top gallery, and I was nearly suffocated when I got out. I know that the people were all taken from the dress circle stairs, but when I heard the cries inside, I called out, 'Where are you?' but I got no answer. Even when I got down on the floor I heard a thumping noise, as though they were jumping out of the upper gallery; if they had jumped from the gallery to the dress circle, the smoke was so dense I could not have seen them. There was no breaking of the stairs while I was there. I am pretty sure all in the dress circle did not get out alive."

The evidence of this officer is the clearest description of the terrible struggle by the audience to escape from the burning building which has yet been given.

SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

There was even a larger crowd around the morgue this morning than yesterday. A surging mass of people occupied the sidewalk in front of the dead house, and stretched into the middle of the street, and men and boys clambered upon the fences and wagons in the neighborhood. Yesterday people who gathered in the neighborhood of the building were quiet and orderly. To-day there was a spirit of levity perceptible. The fire was an event two days old. No permits for admission were demanded of those persons who could satisfy the officers that they had lost friends or relatives by the fire. They were allowed to enter from time to time, passing in the front door and through the room on the right hand, which contained about thirty bodies lying on the floor, none identified, and so through the smaller room at the further end of the building, back to the left hand room, in which some of the corpses were lying upon marble slabs and tables in the center. Upon both lots of clothing remain upon their bodies numbers written hastily with lead pencils on bits of paper have been pinned, and when a body has been recognized, the name and address read to the number, then on receipt of the Coroner's permission the corpse is placed in a plain deal coffin and driven to the address. There are very few identifications, however; it is impossible that there can be many, as the features are for the most part unrecognizable. Trinkets and such things were many of them lost in the crowd. Valuables has been either all destroyed or burned into mere rags.

At the Adams street morgue, formerly known as the Old Fulton Market,

THE SCENE WAS HORRIBLE IN THE EXTREME.

On the floor lay a large number of charred bodies, but in many instances it was impossible to tell whether they had formerly been male or female, human or animal. In some cases the mass was only about a handful of charred bones and flesh, without a remnant of clothing or other property that could possibly lead to identification. In other cases all the clothing was either torn from or burned off, leaving but charred and blackened remains—bodies they cannot be called. "My God," said one poor woman, as she gazed on the charred mass of bones, "that may be my boy, but who can prove it?" What are supposed to be the bodies of the two actors are simply two black cinders. Around the trunk of one was a scooted and scorched buckskin undershirt, and beside the other was a piece of gold, apparently portions of stage dress.

This afternoon a number of men will be set to work to clear away all the wreck in the auditorium. Hitherto their labors have been chiefly confined to the space formerly occupied by the lobby and stage. It is feared that when a careful search is made in the auditorium, the bodies of a good many men who

LEAPED IN THEIR FRENZY FROM THE GALLERIES

will be discovered. The police allow no persons to enter within the walls of the theater with the exception of the men engaged in the search for the dead. The small parts of the ceilings and floors of the theater yet standing are in an unsafe condition.

LIST OF BODIES IDENTIFIED.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes the following list of the identified: Richard Curren, 126 Jay street; John Turner, Jay and Prospect streets; Charles Rome, Prince street; Isaac Lesser, 436 Atlantic avenue; James Cassidy, 150 Hamilton avenue; James E. Garvey, Hugh Oberner, Hanover street; August Aurbach, 34 Hudson avenue; Mrs. Ann Martin, Lawrence street; Mrs. Berry, Smith and Livingstone streets; Joseph Farrall, Megerth avenue; John Tracey, 283 Wyckoff street; Mrs. Mitchell, 194 Nelson place; 159 Sackett street; Mrs. Joseph Rogers, East New York; Robert Jackson, Flatbush avenue; C. H. Stiles, 351 Fulman avenue; Louis E. Becker, 286 Grant street; Mary Mulvany, Little Water street; Stephen C. Baine, 56 Prince street; John Magunes, Little Water street; Joseph Looney, 242 Conover street; H. J. McAnally, 191 Prince street; A. Stetson, Wm. H. Barrett, 606 Vanderbilt avenue; Wm. Hartman, 360 Mercy avenue; Mrs. Geary, 104 President street; George Lofel, Fulton street; Nicholas Conroy, 253 Plymouth street; Samuel C. Davis, 455 Gates avenue; George Cox, 464 Sackett street; George Honnipy, 172 Court street; George F. Freel, 160 Fleet Place; Thomas Weehner, 447 Hudson avenue; Michael J. Kaley, 18 Meeker avenue; E. D. Louis Hecht, 431 Pulaski street; Patrick Gallagher, 236 Plymouth street; Abraham Kurtz and Abraham Dietz, 394 Kent avenue; John Mobarn, 35 Centre street; J. J. Cullen, 45 Amity street; Matilda Ward, 18 North Oxford street; Henry M. Bunce, 196 Fulton street; Samuel Calhoun, 138 North Portland avenue; S. Dempsey, 103 President street; Wm. A. Gray, 150 Cuyler street, E. D.; Jacob L. Ostrander, 374 Navy street; W. W. Burton, 436 Lafayette avenue; Horon Delis, 394 Kent avenue; James Lemon, John S. Charles Otis, 94 Clinton street; John Grace, 87 Douglass street; Charles E. Gassett, 98 Livingston street; William Bryant, 370 Navy street; Mr. Kramer, Stagg street and Bustwick avenue; James Layden, Francis McGiff, 349 Hicks street; Claude Borroughs and Harry S. Murdock.

A Coroner's jury was impanelled this morning, and held a private session in the station house adjoining the burned theater. They took no evidence, and at noon adjourned to meet at the Coroner's office on Saturday morning.

A. M. PALMER'S STATEMENT.

A. M. Palmer, one of the lessees of the theater, gives the following statement of the number of persons in the theater on Tuesday evening: Four hundred and five were in the upper gallery; 300 persons in the dress circle; 250 persons in the parquette, twenty-one actors and speaking people, twenty supernumeraries, ten stage hands, twelve musicians. Total, 1,018, or, including the dressers and other subordinates, in all about 1,050 persons.

A FAULT IN CONSTRUCTION.

A fault in the construction of the burned building, and one to which there is reason to believe the dreadful loss of life in the gallery is in a large measure attributable, was the use of a painted cloth for the ceiling. The canvass caught easily and burned rapidly. Of course the flames followed it to the ventilator at the top, making the dome a funnel of fire right over the heads of the people in the gallery. It seems more than probable that the smoke and fire in the midst of which they were thus placed, destroyed the lives of many persons who might else have escaped, even by the inadequate stairway provided for them.

Fire Marshal Keady resumed his investigation this morning. G. A. Wessman, an officer of the mounted squad, was examined. He was in the theater in citizen's clothes when the fire occurred; was up in the dress circle and saw the flames burning the scenery on the stage; he ran to the front to get the doors open, and the actors quieted the audience for a moment. He waited at the doors till the spectators were all out, and then closed the doors to keep the draught out. People were then coming down from the gallery, but all at once they stopped coming down, and he ran to see what was the matter. He referred to the first gallery. "There were two separate stairways leading up there. As I got to the top of the first flight of stairs there was a lady who, in coming down, got her leg caught in the balusters. A large man fell over her, and others falling over him, made a heap which those in the rear could not pass. There were fully fifty or sixty persons packed in a heap at the foot of the second flight of stairs. The stairs were open all the way down from that point, and above that point the stairs were filled within a few steps from the top. At this time the smoke was very dense. It was not three minutes after the fire broke out; the curtain lowered and took fire, and this had the effect of sending the flames up to the gallery. I looked at it for about three seconds, and then closed the door of the parquette. The persons who were piled up in the heap refused me to help them, and I did not come in the rear to fall back until I got some of them out. Seeing these two men go out, they all rushed forward again and blocked up the passage. I tried to extricate the woman whose leg was caught in the railing, but she was held fast. An usher came up to assist me, and we made a small place among them. We took the dresses of some of them, but we got them all out. Then I went up in the dress circle. I found a woman there and took her out; there must have been other persons there, for I heard cries, but I could not see them, on account of the smoke. I know there must have been several other persons in the dress circle who were overtaken by the fire. I was then getting weak from the smoke, and I dropped to the floor to get fresh air. The smoke was black smoke, and had a very suffocating smell. I am an old fireman, and never experienced smoke so suffocating. I was not in the smoke more than a minute, and

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS—ANOTHER NOTE FROM GORTSCHAKOFF—JOURNAL SUSPENDED—ROUMANIA AND SERVIA BUYING ARMS.

LONDON, December 7.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin reports that the Russian War Office has decided not to permit correspondents to join the army of occupation until it has crossed the frontier. A proposition to subject their reports to a species of censorship was rejected by the Czar himself.

Another diplomatic note from Gortschakoff, explaining the cause and objects of military intervention, is expected soon.

The publication of the *Ruski Mir* has been suspended for one month by the Government on account of articles which appeared in that journal on the composition of the army.

The Sclavonian committees in Russia have notified their representatives in Servia to cease getting passports and furnishing money to enable Russian officers to leave Servia, as all those absent on furlough will return to Servia immediately.

The Roumanian Government has ordered 80,000 chassepot rifles and necessary ammunition.

The Servian Government has given a fresh order abroad for arms and ammunition.

AUSTRIA NOT TO OCCUPY BOSNIA—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE—RUSSIA'S POLICY AT THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 7.—A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Servian police having forcibly detained and searched an Austrian mail steamer, the representative of Austria at Belgrade has been instructed to make energetic demand for satisfaction and two Austrian monitors have been sent to Semlin to support the demand. The statement that Austria has decided to occupy Bosnia is declared upon trustworthy authority to be unfounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 7.—The European Plenipotentiaries held their first preliminary meeting upon the programme of conference at the Russian Embassy to-day. Much patriotic excitement prevails throughout Turkey and the sons of the best families are voluntarily enlisting.

LONDON, December 7.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the statement that Russia has issued such circular concerning her policy at the conference is pronounced to be without foundation. On the question of occupation, Russia's attitude remains precisely as it was at the close of last month, when it was announced from St. Petersburg that the autonomy for the Turkish provinces must be guaranteed; that occupation was the best means of rendering each guarantee efficacious; that Russia would prefer to have other Powers participate in the occupation, but if they did not she would undertake it single handed. Russia's official programme has not been submitted to the Powers and will only be made known at the conference.

THE "NEWS" ON THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

The *Daily News* prints the following in official form: "We understand Her Majesty's Government, after discussion with the United States Minister, have accepted the American interpretation of the extradition treaty. It is hoped that now the American interpretation of the treaty has been admitted the United States will be willing to enter into a new treaty enlarging the scope of extradition." The *News* gives the following as the interpretation accepted by England: "That a prisoner surrendered for one offense may, as a fair trial for that offense, be at once rearrested in the country to which he has been delivered up and put on trial for any other crime for which he would be liable to extradition under the treaty." The *News* editorially rejoices that the English Government have seen their mistake on the extradition question and had the courage and candor to acknowledge it.

A MANIFESTO FROM THE CZAR—OUTBREAK IN BOSNIA.

LONDON, December 8.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Bucharest asserts that a manifesto by the Czar has been already printed and distributed throughout the Empire, ready for publication at a moment's notice. Commanders of the army have received orders to be ready to cross the Pruth into Roumania, where trains have been engaged to transport the troops to the Danube. Northern Bosnia is the entire headquarters of Turkish troops. Renewed outbreaks and lawlessness are feared.

Great Britain.

THE ARREST OF THE FORGER BRENT.

LONDON, December 9.—Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, was arrested on application of the United States Legation and committed, on the evidence of W. J. Hoppin, First Secretary of the Legation, who produced a cypher dispatch from Secretary Fish, containing information that Agent for Brent's arrest on the charge of forgery and uttering. Hoppin also deposed that the United States Government was prepared to receive the prisoner for the purpose of prosecuting him.

There is very little doubt that Brent will be extradited at the end of fifteen days. Winslow and Gaye are supposed to have gone where they cannot be extradited, but English detectives and United States representatives are still endeavoring to trace them.

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THE MINISTERIAL SITUATION.

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The Senate will support President MacMahon, but the Deputies seem inclined to hold out against him on the dangerous ground of the budget. The Budget Committee have resolved to suspend their proceedings until the new Cabinet is formed. The Deputies, at the end of to-day's (Thursday's) session will probably adjourn until Monday. If the Cabinet is not formed in the interval, they will, on reassembling, adopt resolutions expressing their disapprobation. The idea is suggested of forming a Cabinet of the most distinguished Liberals in both Chambers. It is thought that the Cabinet composed of D'Audiffret, Simon, Dufaure, Decazes, Say, Waddington and the present Ministers of War and Marine, would be accepted by all parties involved in the present dispute. President MacMahon is willing to accept this combination, which would put an end to the danger, and restore the peace and internal stability of the country.

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ANTWERP, December 7.—Arrived, the steamship Switzerland, from New York.

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CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion.

DETROIT, December 7.—The large boiler of Frost's woodenware works, this city, exploded this morning, killing one man and badly injuring two others. The building was badly damaged. Loss about $25,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment by the catastrophe.

Shaky Life Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—Celsus Price, State Superintendent of Insurance, filed a petition in the Circuit Court this afternoon, asking that a receiver be appointed for the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, on account of its weak and unsafe condition. The appointment of a receiver probably will be made to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Action of Oregon's Governor Illegal

Hunting Up Law and Precedents.

Doings of the Democratic Caucus.

IMPEACHMENT NOT A POPULAR SUBJECT.

A Vote of Censure Upon the President Probable.

Hampton Requests the Withdrawal of Troops.

Action of House in Colorado Matter May Cause an Investigation of Lamar's Election and Involve the Returning Boards.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1876.

Governor Grover's Action Denounced.

The action of the Governor of Oregon in granting a certificate to the Democratic suppositious elector has been much commented upon in Cabinet circles to-day. The Attorney General is investigating the laws and precedents bearing upon the subject. The opinion expressed by members of the Cabinet is that the action of Grover was a violation of the American doctrine as to the elect of a vacancy occasioned by the ineligibility of a person receiving a majority of the votes cast. It has been decided by judicial tribunals that the person receiving the next highest number of votes is not entitled to recognition, upon the ground that this would be recognizing a minority vote, which is contrary to the fundamental principles of our institutions. An elaborate decision upon this subject was rendered by Judge Strong, now of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is also shown by recent English decisions that the American doctrine is now also held there. The Attorney General is, therefore, of the opinion that granting the certificate to the person receiving a minority of the votes was null and void, and that the seat of the State does not remain vacant. No legal question is left as to the ultimate result, though it is admitted that the case as it now stands adds to the complication of the Presidential question. Senator Morton and Senator Mitchell in the Senate to-day, it is stated by that gentleman, is designed to bring the subject formally to the attention of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that all the facts and laws governing the case may be fully inquired into before the President of the Senate is called upon to count the vote of Oregon.

The Democratic Caucus.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House to-day, an adjourned caucus of Democratic members met, which lasted two hours. The Advisory Committee made a report which deprecated any attempts at impeachment of the President, on the ground that there were much greater issues at stake in disposing of the Presidential question. This led to an extended discussion, which was participated in by Randall and Western Democrats. The Southern Democrats took no part, except to counsel moderation. Senator Wood and Randall made a direct proposition to inquire into the exercise of extraordinary powers by the Executive, and the use of the military in local affairs in the States. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, made a lengthy speech on impeachment, as did Ben Hill, who alluded to the Presidential message in complimentary terms, conveying the impression that he thought its errors of administration were more the result of bad advice and inexperience than a premeditated intention to violate the laws. Lawlessness are feared.

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all the facts in the case. The caucus acquiesced in Lord's proposition.

During the caucus various members expressed their views, and nearly all of the speeches where of a pacific character. The general sentiment was that the pending questions between the two parties respecting the electoral vote should be preserved distinctively, and all side issues which would divert the public mind therefrom should be avoided, and in connection it was said there should be no movement toward the impeachment of the President, as all efforts to convict him would fail in consequence of the present composition of the Senate, the majority of Senators being Republicans and friendly to the President. The discussion was principally participated in by Northern and Western Democrats, but when some of the Southern Democrats were appealed to for their individual opinions they expressed themselves as favorable to calmness and moderation, stating that in this respect the conduct of Wade Hampton afforded an example worthy of imitation; but owing to the peculiar relations of the South at this time, they preferred not to take an active part in the discussion. The caucus adjourned, subject to the call of Lamar, Chairman.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending December 5, 1876, and each patent will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

E. Green, North East—Window blinds.
F. B. Miles, Philadelphia—(Two cases) bell shifters, journals and bearings.
D. H. Winder, Corry—Pails and buckets.
E. W. Bingham, Philadelphia—Brick kilns.
H. C. Buhoup, Pittsburgh—Cotton sweeps.
T. Hahne, Philadelphia—Jacquard looms.
W. H. S. Hennaman, Philadelphia—Slate pencil sharpeners.
D. H. Mowen, Greencastle—Fly brushes.
C. A. Pilinsky, Philadelphia—Tobacco manufacture.
W. Pugh, Philadelphia—Process of waterproofing fabrics.
D. Stanton, Waynmart—Laundry soap.
E. T. Starr, Philadelphia—Hand pieces for dental engines.
E. E. Tassey, Pittsburgh—Siphon propeller pumps.
E. E. Tassey, Pittsburgh—Propulsion of vessels.
E. E. Tassey, McKeesport—Dredging machines.
S. S. White, Philadelphia—Spittoon brackets.
H. M. Barnes, Philadelphia—Toy pistols.
G. L. Harrison, Jr., Philadelphia—Toy.
J. S. Lush, Philadelphia—Car springs.
E. Roeder, Quaker town—Millstone dress.
F. E. Schneider, Philadelphia—Picture exhibitors.
J. Slocum, Jr., Philadelphia—Hangers for shafting.
J. Stone—R. Smith, Philadelphia—Font of printing types.
Trade Marks—W. Butcher's Sons, Philadelphia—Cut of a park, lake and deer.
J. Farcira, Philadelphia—Medical preparation.
E. J. Frost, Philadelphia—Cellars.
S. Paquet & Sons, Philadelphia—Cigars.
Lovegrove & Co., Philadelphia—Cement.
Turner & Harrison, Philadelphia—Pens.

OHIO.

McClelland & McBride, Mt. Vernon—Barrel covers.
McCain & Purinton, East Liverpool—Earthen augers.
H. G. Porter, Columbus—Extension tables.
J. B. Denning, Ross—Horse hay forks.
H. K. Shauck, Clayton—Roofing composition.
P. F. Baldauf, Cincinnati—Pavement composition.
H. Bean, Cincinnati—Vapor stoves.
A. W. Coates, Cincinnati—Scissors.
W. S. Haw, Cincinnati—Tools and tool holders.
J. M. & J. N. Schatzel, White House—Lamp chimney fasteners.
Stewart & Dunlap, Cincinnati—Grinding mills.
J. Taylor, Nevada—Smoke stacks and spark arresters.
Reissue—H. N. Dunbar, Mentor—Fence posts.
J. W. Moliere, Cleveland—Electro therapeutic baths.
Trade Marks—J. E. Hetherington, Cincinnati—Wire or electro-galvanic goods for medical purposes.

OREGON.

The Democratic Governor Wilfully Violates His Oath.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—A Salem, Oregon, dispatch says the Republicans held a meeting last night to consider the action of Governor Grover. Resolutions were passed denouncing him and calling upon the United States Senate to prevent him from taking his seat on the ground that he has wilfully violated his oath. Prominent Republicans advised a calm expression of public opinion, and it is now thought no outbreak will occur.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—Later advices from Oregon state that Odell has been chosen messenger by the Republican electors, and Barlow and Watts by the Democrats. It is said Grover's house is under guard.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—Later advices from Salem, Oregon, say that the Republican and Democratic electors assembled in the Senate Chamber, and the Secretary of State passed an envelope through the door to Cronin, who read it as a certificate of vote given to Odell, Cartwright and himself. He then put it in his pocket, refusing to show it to the Republicans. Odell, Cartwright and Cronin seated themselves at a table and organized by electing Odell Chairman. Watts offered to leave the room, but as the other Democrats, Klippell and Caswell, refused to leave, he remained. Cronin refused to leave the Republicans. Watts then tendered his resignation as an elector and Odell and Cartwright severally demanded their certificates of Cronin, who repeatedly refused surrendering them. After some time Cronin asked if they wished to act with him. Odell and Cartwright said no, very emphatically, but demanded their authority to act should be shown. Cronin then left the table, the Republican electors having made no objection to co-operate with him, and after calling on Miller and Parker organized his electoral college as before reported. Secretary Chadwick claims to have simply acted under Governor Grover's orders. The latter was burned in effigy at Jefferson last night.

LOUISIANA.

Promulgation by the Returning Board—Northerners Leave for Home.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The promulgation by the Returning Board of the city and parochial officers for Orleans shows no material change from the face of the returns of votes cast at the late election.

Departed homeward—Messrs. Palmer, Bigler, Julian, Smith and Watson, of the Democratic Visiting Committee; Redfield, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Handy, of the Philadelphia *Times*; White, of the *Tribune*; Carroll, of the *Times*, New York.

PARKER CITY.

Indictment of Officers of Pennsylvania Transportation Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER CITY, PA., December 7, 1876.

The Grand Jury at Kittanning to-day found a true bill for conspiracy against Henry Harley, President, and Wm. Warmcastle, Superintendent, of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, and Wm. Goddrick and Maxon, Gaugers, employed by the committee of the Oil Exchange, in the late gauge of the oil tanks of the region.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Child Butchered by a Half-Witted Boy.

PORTLAND, ME., December 7.—A foolish lad residing in the family of John Moulton, a butcher at Gorham, was left in charge of an infant and, imitating what he had seen, he killed the child, skinned the body, cut and hung it up.

Murder in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, December 7.—Mrs. Fred Herson was murdered in her room at the Evelyn House, in Malden. Her husband cannot be found.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

YANKTON, December 7.—Jack McCann, indicted for the murder of Wild Bill in the Black Hills this spring, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to be hung.

Suicide.

ST. PAUL, December 7.—At Fort Snelling to day, James McCann, formerly a soldier of Company H, Twentieth United States Infantry, committed suicide by throwing his head on a buzz saw attached to a wood sawing machine. He stood watching the operations and suddenly rushed up throwing his head down in front of the saw beneath the horror stricken workmen could reach him. His head was fairly severed, leaving two bleeding parts hanging to the neck and presenting a spectacle of the most ghastly and sickening description. McCann is well known in St. Paul and has relations and friends here. He was serving out a term of military imprisonment for desertion and was not crazy.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Edward I. Sears, LL. D., of New York, editor and proprietor of the *National Quarterly Review*, died yesterday evening.

Captain Ansyl Phillips, an old and respected steamboatman, and for nearly thirty-five years Superintendent or General Agent for the Keokuk Packet Company, died in St. Louis yesterday, from injuries received a week ago by being thrown from his buggy.

Frank Westjohn was yesterday found guilty in the United States District Court at Cincinnati of illegal voting at the Presidential election and committed to jail to await sentence. Rev. Robert Doyle, of St. Edwards Catholic church, was arrested on a charge of illegal voting and released by Judge Swing on $1,500 bail.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Chamberlain Inaugurated.

The Democratic House Rsquests General Ruger to Withdraw the Troops.

COLUMBIA, December 7.—The Senate and Republican House passed the bill authorizing any qualified officer to administer the oath of office to the Governor. A few minutes past one the Republican members of the Senate marched to the Republican House, where Chamberlain was inaugurated and sworn in by Probate Judge Boone. He delivered a short inaugural.

The Democratic House appointed a committee to inform the Senate and General Ruger that it was the legal House under the decision of the Supreme Court, and requested the latter to withdraw the troops from the State House.

COLUMBIA, December 7.—Governor Chamberlain to-day took the oath of office as Governor in the State House, before Probate Judge Boone, a joint resolution repealing the law that the oath should be taken before the Chief Justice or an associate justice having been passed previously. The inauguration was over before it was known in the city, and only parties admitted by the authorities witnessed the ceremony. A company of troops were stationed in the lower corridor and constabulary guarded the entrance. Governor Chamberlain delivered his inaugural.

COLUMBIA, December 7.—General Wade Hampton has issued the following card to the public:

The following paragraph appears in the address of D. H. Chamberlain, delivered in the Capitol to-day: "The gentleman who was my opponent for the office in the late election has recently declared, as I am creditably informed, that he holds not only the peace of this city and State, but my life in his hands. I do not doubt the truth of the statement. Neither the public peace nor the life of any man who now opposes the consummation of this policy of fraud and violence is safe from the assaults of those who have enforced that policy." I pronounce this statement infamously false. I, by my renewed exertions, have endeavored to preserve the peace of this State, and I have thus contributed to shield from popular indignation one who has proved himself a disgrace to his rank and a traitor to his trust. His conscience may make him tremble, but neither I nor the men with whom I act countenance the hand of the assassin.

[Signed] WADE HAMPTON.

FLORIDA.

Expiring Kicks of the Dismayed Confederates.

TALLAHASSEE, December 7.—A *quo warranto* was issued and served on the Hayes electors, yesterday, before they cast their votes. Also a bill of injunction was obtained on behalf of Governor Drew against the members of the Canvassing Board, and an order granted restraining them from completing the canvass on the basis of the vote as canvassed by a majority of the board for electors.

Attorney General W. A. Cocke, a member of the Canvassing Board, protested against the action of the board in certifying to a majority of the votes in favor of the Hayes electors, and denounced the same as a criminal falsification. The original returns on file in the office of Secretary of State. He also gave the certificates of the electors on the Tilden electors, stating therein that the returns could be passed by the board showed a clear majority for Tilden and Hendricks electors.

The Democratic electors, Wilk. Call, Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton and James E. Young, met at the capitol, in the office of the Attorney General, and cast the vote of the State according to the law. They also passed a petition, addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, stating their legal election and praying that it might be recognized as electors of the State.

The visiting Statesmen, Messrs Malcom Hay, Saltenstahl, Biddle, Sellers, Read and Gibson, Messrs. Milnes and Wilbur sold cheap Governor Brown, of Georgia; Colonel Waley and P. H. Smith, of Illinois; Governor Noyes and Mr. Lisle, of Ohio; General Barlow and Bascom and Governor Hoyt left to-day. Messrs. Coyle and Parris remain to meet the Congressional committee.

The Republican electors met in the Executive Chamber, and organized by electing F. C. Humphreys President and A. W. Leonard Secretary. They cast the vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and C. H. Pearce, colored, one of the electors, was selected as a messenger to convey the returns to Washington.

TALLAHASSEE, December 7.—The Canvassing Board have not yet completed the canvass and have been at it day in session, and such changes will it is said, be made in the count for State officers. The coming of the Democratic Committee is looked for with great anxiety, and it is expected they will go into those counties where frauds were conspicuous and thus be brought face to face with those frauds. Attorney General Cocke will, it is understood, at the conclusion of the canvass review the proceedings and dissent from the opinion of his colleagues on the Board. The military yet remains, but orders are expected calling the artillery to Washington.

MISSOURI.

What is Good Democratic Doctrine in Oregon is Bad

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, were the heaviest in its history, amounting in value to $1,333,151.

THE Washington *Star* states that a number of leading Senators have expressed their determination to resist to the end the admission of Mr. LAMAR to the Senate. This is right and just; since, owing to the intimidation practiced in Mississippi in that year the Legislature which elected LAMAR was not a legal body.

THE London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes: "If Mr. TILDEN becomes President he may be thankful for any hint concerning the task before him. On the first tidings of his election American securities fell on 'Change, and the old Confederate bonds were quoted for the first time since the fall of Richmond."

THE address of the committee of the State Local Option Convention, held at Harrisburg, in September last, to the people of the Commonwealth, will be found in full elsewhere. The object of the address is to secure the co-operation of all good citizens, without respect to party or creed, in a vigorous effort for the re-enactment of a local option law. The committee discuss the subject frankly and forcibly, and the address will no doubt be widely read.

THE Republicans of Allegheny county were jubilant, yesterday, over the fact that all the Republican electors in the several States had cast their votes for HAYES and WHEELER, thus securing their election beyond the possibility of doubt. In honor of the victory achieved, two hundred and fifty guns were fired in this city, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, last night, by order of the County Executive Committee. The Hutchinson Battery, Captain BRECK, fired the guns.

THE average freight rates by water for last month were the lowest that have prevailed during any preceding November in the past ten years. Lake freights to Buffalo were 3.7 cents per bushel for wheat, and 3.3 cents for corn; and canal freights were 7.5 cents per bushel for wheat, and 6.9 for corn. These freights have been barely enough to pay the working expenses of large class economical vessels. For small schooners they were almost absolutely ruinous. The cause of this depression has been the competition of the railways.

SPURGEON on woman suffrage: "Let the buttons be on the shirts, let the children's socks be mended, let the roast mutton be done to a turn, let the house be as neat as a new pin, and the home as happy as a home can be."—*Exchange.*

Excellent advice; but still it does not explain the unreasonableness of asking woman to take so large a part in the hard work of the world's reforms as that which she is required to fill, and at the same time denying her the right to vote, which in not a few cases is the only power by which these reforms can be effected. Sooner or later society will not only acknowledge woman's right to the ballot, but will also confess its need.

THE use of opium as a stimulant would seem to be alarmingly on the increase in this country. Some idea of the growing extent of the vice can be formed from the fact that, although 71,839 pounds of opium, worth $304,910, were imported to this country in the year 1859, to such a degree has its consumption and the consequently growing demand for it increased, that in the last three months of the year 1875, 122,281 pounds, worth $549,296, were imported to the United States. Or, to make the matter plainer, the importation of opium to this country in the year 1875 was about 189,124 pounds, involving a total value of over $2,000,000, and exceeding the importation of the same commodity only sixteen years before by 417,385 pounds. In the face of this array of figures, the question naturally arises, how does it happen that, next to China, the citizens of this country consume more of this deadly and pernicious drug than any other nation on the globe? Can our physicians and druggists answer?

IN a recent paper on "Fermentation," Professor TYNDALL makes the startling statement that the fermentation of malt, the alcoholization of the juice of the grape, the decay of meat, the gangrene in wounds, the spread of small-pox in the body, and of pestilence throughout a city are alike the result of the marvelously rapid growth of minute plants or living ferments. The alarming fact is shown that the chief agent in disseminating these deadly germs of putrefaction and plague is the air we breathe. All these ferments are the greatest enemies of the brewer, and worse than all, they find nowhere richer food than in human flesh. In these weeds that float in the air are the seeds of the contagion of pestilence that strikes down whole populations. Every epidemic disease appears to have a distinct seed. Professor TYNDALL holds that reproductive parasitic life is at the root of epidemic disease; that living ferments finding lodgment in the body, increase there and multiply, directly ruining the tissue on which they subsist, or destroying life indirectly by the generation of poisonous compounds within the body. All the diseases, therefore, which attack beer and the grapevine, destroy the silkworm, putrefy vinegar, produce decay in meat, create mortification in wounds, and bring about the havoc of pestilence and the mortality in our cities, are the growth of seeds blown hither and thither by the wind into every corner and crevice of this world of change, decay and death.

IN view of the imminent probability that Europe may soon be engaged in a general war, a description of one branch of the national forces that will be called to play a prominent part in the threatened conflict, should it break out, may not prove uninteresting to our readers. The navies of Europe have assumed of late years dimensions which, as regards the numbers of the vessels and the vast expense attending them, throw into the shade everything that used previously to be dreamt of in what were, even in former times, called the "bloated armaments" of the Great Powers. The development of armor-plated vessels and of the cannon fabricated to pierce them, has become astounding, and has gone on *pari passu* in shipbuilding and gunnery. From 1859 to 1869, armor-plating was gradually increased in thickness by some four and a half inches, and from the latter date to the present time by about five inches more. A plating of some fourteen inches was formerly thought sufficient to resist the shot of a thirty ton gun; now the new Krupp cannon of fifty-seven tons would pierce easily, at 2,000 yards, such plating, as for instance, that of the British Inflexible, two feet thick; and it seems impossible to say as yet what would be required to protect ships against the eighty ton gun which has been tried in England; or the hundred ton gun now being experimented with at La Spezzia, in Italy, or the one hundred and fifty ton gun which is already spoken of in Prussia. The coming International Exposition at Paris, will also, undoubtedly, initiate us further, theoretically, into some of these mysteries, by the results of experiments, unless more practical demonstrations of these enormous material forces should unfortunately ensue in the interim. The proportions in which they are wielded by the different powers of Europe, according to the latest official returns, appears to be something like the following: It is proposed to bring the French fleet up to sixteen armor-plated first rates; twelve second rates, and twenty armor-clad coast-guard vessels of the first and second class. The English fleet consists actually of thirty-one armor plated vessels of first class size, some of which, however, are of the early type of the class, and would be found incapable of resisting the guns of later construction. There are besides in the same fleet eleven second rates, with four coast guards or floating batteries, such as the Devastation, and three others of medium rank. The Russian fleet, so far as known—for it is difficult to ascertain exactly what has been going on in the remoter parts of the Black sea—numbers only three iron clad first rates, with ten coast guards, of which two are of the new circular form, thirteen small monitors and two or three other miscellaneous vessels. The Turkish fleet is much stronger than is generally supposed, consisting of seventeen ironclads, of which seven are first rate, fully armed with powerful guns. These are the best, and almost the only fruits, for Turkey, of her late loans. The German fleet numbers in all about twenty-three ships, of which seven are first rate ironclads, quite new and very powerful, the rest frigates, corvettes, monitors, etc. The Austrian fleet consists of six first rates, armor-plated, with four more building, and two second rates. The Italian fleet is composed of eleven vessels in all, of which six are of the first class and four of the second, armor-plated, with two more giants, the Dandalo and Duilio, in construction at Castellamare. The cost of these vessels is, of course, almost fabulous. A French calculation, based upon the tonnage, estimates the armor-plated fleets of Europe alone to have cost upwards of one thousand millions of francs. Imagine these huge sea monsters really coming into conflict, and hurling their ponderous projectiles amid the narrow waters of the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus or the Black sea.

THE "PINK OF PROPRIETY" PARTY.

The Democratic party has never achieved any very high distinction for its fairness in dealing with its opponents, for its strict application of the rules of law, or for the observance of the common proprieties of life. When it suited its leaders to set these regulations aside, they have done so boldly and unhesitatingly. Sometimes, however, the party, from necessity, is put on its "good behavior," and then it can out-clamor the most conservative pleader for "law, order and decency"—as understood and interpreted by Democratic leaders. Immediately following the election, this party was forced to assume a virtue that it did not possess. After having almost grasped the Presidency, through a conspiracy as deep and damnable as ever disgraced any faction or party in any age, it suddenly put on all the airs of injured innocence and raised the piteous cry of fraud. The ordinary modes of cheating were ignored, in the South at least, and the modern plan of "ballot-dozing," with all its attendant horrors, was fully organized and deliberately carried out. A large proportion of the Republican voters of some half a dozen States were either totally disfranchised, or compelled through fear of violence, to vote against their consciences. Through the potent influence of the rifle, the pistol and the bullwhip, the "votes actually cast" were sufficient to have carried TILDEN through: but the wholesome restraints put upon those who attempted to carry the election in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, by fraud, intimidation and violence barely sufficed to defeat the conspiracy against the rights and interests of the people, and through the success of which the Government was to be handed over to the tender mercies of those who so lately sought to destroy it. Had there been means for exposing and punishing the outrages upon Republicans in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, similar to those existing in Louisiana, those States, too, would undoubtedly have been returned for HAYES and WHEELER. Each one of them, if free to vote to-day, would give a large majority for the President elect. With such monstrous violations, not only of the right of suffrage, but of the right of the citizen to be secure in his person, what else could the Democratic party do but raise a false cry of some kind or other? It first assumed the broad ground that all the honesty and virtue were on its side, in this contest—that TILDEN had been fairly elected, and that the Republican party, backed by the Administration, had conspired to cheat him out of the office. It howled against the employment of troops in the South, denouncing the act as a flagrant violation of the Constitution and the laws, although some of its leading men have since admitted that wherever the soldiers were stationed, at the time of the election, the Democratic gains were the largest, thus controverting their own argument that the troops were used to intimidate voters. It inveighed against the returning boards of the three States in which they legally exist, and while frantically appealing for an honest count, never ceased to predict that HAYES would be "counted in." The courts have been appealed to, as they have never before been by that party, but it was only because it hoped to use them as a means of succor from its terrible strait. Jaunt-faced, it cried for order, peace and moderation, from its mouth North; while from its mouth South it breathed forth threatenings and slaughter. While its professions of "honesty and reform" were filling the public ear, it was consummating the deepest wrongs and the most terrible outrages against a helpless race; and while its entreaties for fair play are still heard amid the general din, it is engaged in perpetrating the foulest acts of which a party can be guilty. To gain its ends under color of law, it does not scruple to corrupt the judiciary, to purchase legislators, to deny admission to the House of Representatives of legally elected members, and, as a last expedient to endeavor to cheat HAYES out of his election and deprive the country of a constitutionally chosen President by unjustly withholding a certificate due to one of his electors. A more despicable act than that of Governor GROVER, of Oregon, cannot well be imagined, and will consign his name to everlasting infamy. He not only refuses to discharge a plain executive duty—and a duty which, even if not free from technical objection, has both honesty and equity in its favor—but he boldly usurps the powers of the judiciary; declares the man who was fairly elected ineligible, and attempts to put in his place a partisan who was defeated, but who is burning to cast his vote for TILDEN, HENDRICKS and "reform." Of all the perversions of law and decency, this is one of the most monstrous; but happily, like others of its kind, it will signally fail to accomplish the end in view. Were it not for the gravity of the situation, the appeals of this party for the restraints of law and order would be supremely ridiculous. It is notoriously the party of lawlessness—of disorder, of oppression, of riot and of bloodshed. We would welcome the change in tone as a good omen, did we not know that it is utterly hypocritical and deceptious. Whatever guise the Democratic party may assume, let it not set itself up as the "pink of propriety" party. "Take any shape but that."

A VERY interesting paper on Russian finance has lately been published by M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, editor of the *French Economist*, and a political writer of repute. His conclusion appears to be that the Russian budget, notwithstanding its deficit, is a good "peace budget;" but unable to stand the strain of a war. It amounts to about 2,100,000,000 francs, but almost all raised by indirect taxation and internal produce. A third of it is obtained by the single tax on spirituous liquors. Such a revenue, in a primitive country like Russia must, he holds, be seriously and permanently affected by war. But then comes the paper-money question. This, which amounted in Russia, in 1850, and before the Crimean war, to only 1,206,000,000 francs, now amounts to 3,100,000,000. And if even in this country greenbacks fell to what they did during the war of secession, what would be the case of Russia, and how would she ever pay the interest of a debt which is so largely held by foreign creditors? Then there are the railroads: of which only 19,000 kilometers are made, yet 58,000 are required even to place Russia on a level with Spain. A quarter of a century would barely suffice for the purpose, but a war would postpone them indefinitely. Lastly, there is the redemption of the lands retained by the serfs on their emancipation, representing a mortgage debt of about twenty-five hundred million francs, to be extinguished by annuities, which are already much in arrear and must become greatly more so in case of hostilities. Upon the whole, it would hardly seem worth while for Russia to risk throwing her revenue into confusion, abandoning her railways and leaving the lands of her millions of peasantry unredeemed, in order to effect by violence and by herself what may still possibly be brought about by common consent.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Now pick almanacs. They are ripe in every drug store.

Tilden's standing advertisement now is —Wanted, a Judas.

A Wisconsin couple have named their sixth child "Enough."

Ex Speaker Blaine says he feels like a cat in a strange garret in the Senate.

Still looming up. Many looms are running on cotton goods for export demand.

Wade Hampton had better wade out, for he has been weighed and found wanting.

Uninflammable theaters and stage scenery are among the pressing needs of the times.

Millions of capital are said to be lying idle in a New York bank vault, but it's not our vault.

Lead mining in Southwest Missouri is still a lucrative business, notwithstanding the decline in lead.

The Democrats are now reduced to the extremity of hunting for traitors in the Republican camp.

Governor Chamberlain's wife presented him with a son in the midst of all the disturbance in South Carolina.

The hibernal millennium, when lakes shall be turned into skating-rinks and keels into sled runners, is rapidly coming on.

A movement is making in Connecticut to compel the savings banks to lower their rates of interest from six to five per centum.

Rhode Island is much troubled by tramps, who are very active and encroaching. They must hit one another, if they strike out there.

Now that the political chicken has hatched out and showed up his color, it is time for the *Post* to take in its lonely rooster.

Our Democratic contemporary's rooster is getting tired, and each day looks more and more as though it had encountered a political cyclone.

The Centennial managers had a large stock of medals left over after all. They are now offered on the Philadelphia streets at fifteen cents apiece.

The Louisiana orange crop is unusually large. They are lower in price than they have ever been known. On the trees they sell at five dollars a thousand, and even for less.

Ireland is prospering. The deposits in her savings institutions are largely on the increase, and the working classes and peasantry are doing well and saving money.

In English military circles it is rumored that thirty thousand French volunteers will join the British army in case of war with Russia, tempted by the bounty and the pay.

Want of rain, poor crops threatened, famine and cholera, follow upon the heels of the late disastrous cyclone in India, threatening to finish the destruction of that afflicted people.

Boston receipts for eleven months ending November 30, 1876, exhibit a gain in corn of 3,590,779 bushels, in flour of 72,262 barrels, in bacon of 73,107 boxes, and a decrease in wheat of 562,623 bushels.

The London *Times* pronounces Bartley Campbell's play, "The Virginian," which has just been brought out there, "inconceivably dull and commonplace, affording no opportunities to the actors and no entertainment to the audience."

A thrifty German, in a Massachusetts town, whose setting hen wouldn't stay on her eggs till they were hatched, recently put his wife in bed for two days, with the eggs in a box beside her, and thereby three chickens were saved to the world.

The increase in the tax rate has awakened the sober, second-thought of the Philadelphia House owners, and made them aware that they have got to pay for the many millions expended by the city authorities in building bridges and paving streets in anticipation of the Centennial.

Correspondence upon the subject of extradition has been diligently kept up between the United States and Great Britain during the past few months, and it is understood that the matter is now in such shape that, by at least tacit agreement, the treaty lately in existence shall be continued in force until a new, broader and more comprehensive treaty shall be agreed upon.

People who live and move in crowded rooms without ventilation, should remember that man's own breath is his greatest enemy; that air once breathed is unfit for respiration because: 1. It has lost about one-fifth of its oxygen. 2. It has gained about an equal amount of carbonic acid. 3. It contains more or less effluvium, an organic matter capable of decomposition. The organic matter in considerable amount is offensive. By decomposition it becomes a poison.

The condition of business in New York begins to give serious concern to those acquainted with it. There was, in September, a fair prospect of increased trade, and even of renewed activity in manufacturing industry. But the excitement of the closing weeks of the Presidential campaign was unfavorable to business, and now for four weeks since the election, things have been going backward instead of improving.

PERSONAL.

How a St. Louis bankrupt got rid of $6,000 in three weeks was explained to the satisfaction of his creditors by a witness, who explained that he was a "genial" fellow, that he played poker and bought lottery tickets.

A London correspondent says that the marriage of Sir William Harcourt with Mrs. Ives, the eldest daughter of Mr. Motley, will be a fortunate thing for the late Solicitor General, since it will bring him the fortune so absolutely necessary to insure success in public life in England.

The Colorado Legislature is ahead in miners and interpreters. It contains seventeen merchants, fourteen miners, thirteen stock growers, nine lawyers, eight farmers, two surveyors, two capitalists, one editor, one contractor, one miller, one physician, one hotel-keeper and one interpreter.

In the emigrants' quarter which encircles the offices at Castle Garden, New York, is posted this notice: "Seats for Daly's Fifth Avenue Theater may be procured at this office." The demand for choice reserved seats among foreign noblemen entering the country in disguise is said to be very great.

A Chinese professorship has been established at Oxford. The Professor has been drawing his salary for some time, but so far not one solitary student has attended his class. *Punch* suggests that he should now announce himself as a professor of *Ah Chin*a, when there would probably be a rush of Chinamaniacs from all parts of the kingdom to his lecture hall.

What a volume might be written, now that the Centennial is over, of the different adventures that happened there. Here is one: Miss Biddel, of Philadelphia, was engaged to a gentlemen who did not suit her family. Her father promised her that if she would wait a year he would withdraw his opposition. The year elapsed, and still he did not consent. The young lady, with a large party of friends, left home for a day at the Exposition. By previous arrangement with her lover she was soon lost to her party, but found by him. He returned her in the evening to her anxious friends as a wedded wife. For a time forgiveness was withheld, but reconciliation has been effected. The gentlemen is a cripple, which adds to the marvel of the young lady's constancy and devotion.

A remarkable cure of a case of membranous croup in New Haven in a little boy two years and nine months old by Doctors Gilbert and Francis Bacon is reported. The child seemed certain to die and a surgical operation was decided upon. A hole was cut in the windpipe and a bent tube inserted. Inside of this tube was one of smaller size, the two being necessary in order to keep the one through which breathing was carried on free from the obstructions of blood and membrane which were given off in coughing. The tubes were in use from the Tuesday noon until the Thursday of the following week, and for five days the only nourishment administered to the patient was a little milk. His recovery is remarkable considering the exhausting character of the disease, but perfect success attended the hazardous operation.

ADDRESS
OF THE
State Local Option Convention,

Held in Harrisburg, September 12th, 1876, Through Their Committee, to the People of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania:

The State Local Option Convention, held at Harrisburg, September 12, 1876, address you on a subject demanding the careful attention and candid consideration of every patriot and philanthropist in this great Commonwealth.

Abatement in the use of intoxicating drinks has occupied the attention of the great and the good for more than three hundred years in both the Old and the New World. The great effort has been merely to abate the traffic in ardent spirits by means of stringent and restrictive license laws; but failure, and not success, has been the result, and the evil intended to be removed not only continues, but is on the rapid increase.

William Penn, other Governors of the Colony, and the great physician Dr. Rush, most solemnly testify against the common use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Most of the Presidents of the United States have, above their own signatures, protested that spirituous liquors are of no use to persons in health. Drs. Guthrie and Arnot, ministers of great reputation in Great Britain, the late lamented Vice President Wilson, and many other eminent living citizens in this country, have been convinced that the removal of the enormous evil of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, can be effected only by prohibition. To attempt to remove an evil by licensing it, common sense would teach to be absurd. How to reach the end at which we aim, and have the great evil of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage removed from our midst, *three great measures* are to be used, viz: First. The example of personal abstinence from all that intoxicates. Second. The power of facts and sentiments called moral suasion. Third. The enactments of wise legislation. The last one of these measures was in 1872 resorted to and adopted by forty-one counties out of sixty-six in the State, and by the suffrages of 213,000 voters, in those counties and in other counties of the State, and thus prohibition, by Local Option, was established in two-thirds of the territory of our great Commonwealth. In the forty-one counties which adopted it, and in many districts, in other counties, which adopted it, this democratic measure, which submitted the question of the removal of the evil of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage to the vote of the people, was put on trial for the term of three years, and those who voted for it had a right to expect that, in good faith to their agreement with the people, the Legislature would allow this important measure to remain in force on the statute book till the time fixed for its continuance had expired. But influenced, as we believe, by the selfish appeals and misled by the false representations of those in all parties whose gain is in this unholy and destructive traffic, the Legislature, not only in flagrant breach of its pledged faith, but, as we believe, in plain violation also of both the letter and the spirit of Article 3, and section 7 of the new Constitution of the State, which reads as follows viz: "No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject which shall be clearly expressed in its title," repealed the Local Option law, and not only robbed the people of the means of protection, which, in those counties and districts, they had, with many of the best priest results, so largely and in good faith adopted, but opened up the flood-gates of wretchedness and crime, also through this deadly traffic, into at least two-thirds of the territory of the entire State; and thus committed an outrage against the expressed will of the people, in these counties and districts, which should not be allowed to pass without the severest rebuke.

Under a deep sense, therefore, of the great wrong thus done to the expressed will of the people, in those counties and districts, and in order that we may not only obtain redress for this wrong, but do something also to promote the best interests of this whole people, we come to you, fellow citizens, in this address, and ask you without distinction of party or of creed, to unite and co-operate with us in seeking the enactment of a Local Option law, identical with, or similar to the one repealed.

In seeking the enactment of such a law, we exercise a right which we have under the Constitution of the State, and ask the adoption of a measure for the removal of a great evil, which is now, and only democratic in its most radical sense, but which makes each individual also responsible to God and his own conscience, as well as to his fellow citizens, for the act which he performs in the casting of his vote on the one side or the other of this great question, or for either neglecting or refusing to vote at all.

The measure is one which recognizes both the manhood and the personal responsibility of each individual whose right it is to decide, as well as to exercise our suit is traffic in spirituous liquors as a beverage, seeks a living for himself and his family, through a business which is founded in a law of God's moral government, and which we propose, through local option, to establish and carry out, and permanently establish and maintain, as a rule of conduct, for both the individual and the State.

The measure is one which recognizes both the manhood and the personal responsibility of each individual whose right it is to decide, as well as to exercise our most solemnly testify against the common use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Most of the Presidents of the United States have, above their own signatures, protested that spirituous liquors are of no use to persons in health. Drs. Guthrie and Arnot, ministers of great reputation in Great Britain, the late lamented Vice President Wilson, and many other eminent living citizens in this country, have been convinced that the removal of the enormous evil of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, can be effected only by prohibition. To attempt to remove an evil by licensing it, common sense would teach to be absurd. How to reach the end at which we aim, and have the great evil of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage removed from our midst, *three great measures* are to be used, viz: First. The example of personal abstinence from all that intoxicates. Second. The power of facts and sentiments called moral suasion. Third. The enactments of wise legislation. The last one of these measures was in 1872 resorted to and adopted by forty-one counties out of sixty-six in the State, and by the suffrages of 213,000 voters, in those counties and in other counties of the State, and thus prohibition, by Local Option, was established in two-thirds of the territory of our great Commonwealth. In the forty-one counties which adopted it, and in many districts, in other counties, which adopted it, this democratic measure, which submitted the question of the removal of the evil of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage to the vote of the people, was put on trial for the term of three years, and those who voted for it had a right to expect that, in good faith to their agreement with the people, the Legislature would allow this important measure to remain in force on the statute book till the time fixed for its continuance had expired. But influenced, as we believe, by the selfish appeals and misled by the false representations of those in all parties whose gain is in this unholy and destructive traffic, the Legislature, not only in flagrant breach of its pledged faith, but, as we believe, in plain violation also of both the letter and the spirit of Article 3, and section 7 of the new Constitution of the State, which reads as follows viz: "No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject which shall be clearly expressed in its title," repealed the Local Option law, and not only robbed the people of the means of protection, which, in those counties and districts, they had, with many of the best priest results, so largely and in good faith adopted, but opened up the flood-gates of wretchedness and crime, also through this deadly traffic, into at least two-thirds of the territory of the entire State; and thus committed an outrage against the expressed will of the people, in these counties and districts, which should not be allowed to pass without the severest rebuke.

Under a deep sense, therefore, of the great wrong thus done to the expressed will of the people, in those counties and districts, and in order that we may not only obtain redress for this wrong, but do something also to promote the best interests of this whole people, we come to you, fellow citizens, in this address, and ask you without distinction of party or of creed, to unite and co-operate with us in seeking the enactment of a Local Option law, identical with, or similar to the one repealed.

In seeking the enactment of such a law, we exercise a right which we have under the Constitution of the State, and ask the adoption of a measure for the removal of a great evil, which is now, and only democratic in its most radical sense, but which makes each individual also responsible to God and his own conscience, as well as to his fellow citizens, for the act which he performs in the casting of his vote on the one side or the other of this great question, or for either neglecting or refusing to vote at all.

The measure is one which recognizes both the manhood and the personal responsibility of each individual whose right it is to decide, as well as to exercise our most important question; a measure, therefore, which, as we think, ought to commend itself to the good judgment and moral acceptance of all classes, without distinction of political parties or religious sects.

OBJECTIONS TO LOCAL OPTION.

But to this method of removing this great evil you object because, you say, it gives power to the majority, to vote away and suppress the business of the minority, and that it is therefore diminishing and unjust in its working, and allows one class of citizens to interfere with and destroy the business of another class.

At first sight your objection seems to be well taken, but when carefully viewed in the light of natural or common law, and in its bearings on the requirements of common justice, you will find that it will not for a moment demand.

The first law of nature, as admitted by all legal and ecclesiastical jurists, is self protection against the destructive encroachment, and the deadly power and influences of any and all evils. Now this natural right of self protection, which is the first law of nature, inherent in the body politic, as well as in the individual. It is therefore upon this principle that we seek the enactment of a Local Option Law, and, through it, the removal of this great evil, the sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. For the traffic, which the State, by its present license law, authorizes, and confines to the few, but refuses to the many, is, as has often been clearly shown, a great evil, which, like a hungry and gnawing cancer, is rapidly impairing the health, and if not arrested, will soon destroy the life of this great body politic, when the fair fabric, like the body without the spirit, will fall down into immediate ruin, and its degraded children will be left only to sing the mournful requiem of her departed glory.

In view of this fact, therefore, and on the principle of self protection, it is certainly the majority of the body politic should have put into their hands the power to vote away and suppress a business which constantly tends, and is its legitimate workings, to corrupt and destroy the moral and spiritual, as well as the physical life and prospects of the whole body politic in all its membership.

Through the democratic measure of local option, it is proposed to effect what the law ought to do directly, and what it does, in many other cases, do. It, for example, forbids gambling and games of chance. It prohibits the sale of tainted meats, and abolishes houses of ill-fame; and this it does on the principle of self-protection against the evils which would otherwise result to the body politic through such channels of pollution and crime. On the same principle, and because they are centers of moral pestilence, of spiritual corruption and physical ruin wherever located on the surface of our great Commonwealth, grog shops and places licensed to sell intoxicating drinks as a beverage, should be suppressed and prohibited by law.

The licensed dens of moral infamy and physical ruin, the late Judge Coulter, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, said, "were a nuisance at common law."

"Common law," says the great Blackstone, of England, "requires that a man should not use his property to the injury of another, and that the consent of the party injured is no mitigation of the offense." Our statute law of license, therefore, in violation of the principles of common law, because it authorizes one man "to use his property to the injury of another." The man, therefore, who pursuit is traffic in spirituous liquors as a beverage, seeks a living for himself and his family, through a business which is founded in a law of God's moral government, and which we propose, through local option, to establish and carry out, and permanently establish and maintain, as a rule of conduct, for both the individual and the State.

It is a measure, therefore, which in our judgment should receive the cordial indorsement, and enlist the earnest efforts of every good citizen, of every Christian minister and philanthropist, and patriot, and member of the church of Christ, and lover of good order and moral decency, in order to its enactment and perpetuity on our statute book, as a principle of government, and rule of protection to the people against the deadly encroachments of the great evil of the licensed sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. For this indorsement and for these efforts, fellow citizens, we come to you in this address, and in the name of Christ, humanity, and the best interests of the people, most earnestly appeal.

The method through which we propose to reach our desired object, is the appointment of one man, in each county of the State, who shall be the center of an Executive Committee, in each county, and who shall add four others to himself, and then the committee thus constituted, and recognized by the Executive Committee of the State, as the Executive Committee of that county, is expected to work up the movement in that county by enlisting the ministers to preach on the subject, by holding public local option meetings through the county in all districts and awakening the people to an interest in the subject, and by circulating petitions for signatures to pour in upon the Legislature when it meets, for the enactment of the law which we seek to have placed and kept in force on the statute book of the State. And at the proper time the Executive Committee of the State is authorized to call a State Convention in Harrisburg, to promote the great object, during the meeting of the Legislature.

GEORGE K. ORMOND D. D.,
S. C. JENNINGS, D. D.,
D. L. STARR, M. D.,
Committee.

OBJECTION SECOND.

But you object again to this measure because you say that, if adopted and carried out by the people, it would cut off a very *large revenue* which now flows into the State and county treasuries from license fees, paid by those engaged in this destructive traffic. This, we admit, would follow as the result of prohibition, by local option or by any other means. But then this loss to the State and county treasuries of the pecuniary proceeds of licensed crime would be far more than compensated for by the prevention of the wretchedness and crime which this infamous business spews out upon and into every circle of society, and by the taxation necessary to meet the sad and terrible consequences which it, to turn the more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars which they pay out annually for spirituous liquors to poison the people with, into channels of lawful and useful industry, through which they might earn a better living for themselves and for their families, and in which they might be blessed of God and become useful and honored members of society, and be a lasting benefit also to both the church and the State.

That revenue, collected from fees paid to meet the requirements of a law licensing murder, you would say was dearly bought; it would be the price of blood. You would both think and say that the law which authorized such a business was wrong in principle, and that the law and the business both unauthorized should be swept from the statute book forever. With you, in this conclusion, we must heartily agree. The language of God in His love to every human being is, "Thou shalt do no murder." It does not say "thou shalt do no murder" with the knife, or with the club, or with the bludgeon, or with the knuckler, or with the handy-billy, or with the gun, or with the ax, or the revolver, but it just says, "Thou shalt do no murder." Under this prohibition you, in our judgment, would have no right to murder in any way or by any means. Now, this prohibition applies to a State or a body politic, as well as to an individual.

A State has no more right, under God's law, to do murder, than the individual has, and the crime of murder is no less in the eyes of God's law when committed by the State than when committed by the individual. But what does the State do when she licenses men to sell intoxicating drinks as a beverage? Does she not through those whom she authorizes to engage in this deadly and destructive business become guilty of and responsible for murder? How many hundreds and thousands of precious lives are destroyed annually through the destructive business of those whom the State has licensed to traffic in spiritous liquors?

The whole business is a licensed process of human murder, and can neither be made right nor removed by licensing it. Hence the necessity for the enactment of a local option law under the provisions of which, it shall be permitted to the people, whom it injures and corrupts and destroys, to come out, in their manhood and in their strength, and to say by their united votes, to those who live on beds wet with the tears of wretched mothers and starving children and wrung from the trembling hands of ruined fathers and drunken husbands, we will not have this licensed business of death, established and carried on by law in our midst, to rob our pockets, to corrupt and destroy our children, and to poison and pollute every circle of civil, social, religious and political intercourse in our neighborhood and society.

OBJECTION THIRD.

But to this measure you object again. Because, you say, that to allow the majority by their vote to prevent the sale and use of spirituous liquors, as a beverage, in a county or a certain district, would be to establish what is called a sumptuary law; that is, a law that would interfere with a man's personal liberty and prevent him from making drinks for his own use, and from drinking them when made, at his pleasure. No such a law as this exists, and could not be permitted. Local option only asks permission to the people to decide for themselves, by their vote, whether intoxicating drinks as a beverage shall be sold by law in their county or district, and does not contemplate an interference with the personal liberty of any citizen to make drinks for himself, and to drink them when he pleases. It seeks permission to the people, and by their vote, if they choose, that one man shall not, in violation of natural law and of common justice use his property to the injury of others, and set up a business in their midst which in its nature and in all its workings is destructive to their own interest, and like the hungry leech gives back worse than no equivalent for the life-blood which it is constantly drawing from veins of the declining system. For he who traffics in intoxicating drinks, by his business or calling, does not coin his gain from his neighbor, robs the drinker of his money, and gives him that in return, which is worse than no equivalent—that which has been decided by hundreds of the most learned and eminent physicians, not only conveys no nourishment, and never creates a drop of blood, but tends to graze the brain, to dethrone the reason, to poison and corrupt the moral nature, to bloat and distort, to degrade and disorganize and destroy the physical man, and to disqualify the individual for the society, the pleasures, and the employment of life.

The man who is engaged in this employment, or vocation, gains a living for him and his family by means, in the business which it is in violation of the law of nature, of common law, against the interest of humanity, and which should be treated therefore as a "nuisance," and be prohibited by law.

OBJECTION FOURTH.

But you object again to this measure, because, you say, that a local option law is unconstitutional. In answer to this objection we reply, that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided unanimously that a State "may prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks altogether." The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided, in the case of McClean against the Commissioners in Philadelphia, that the Local Option law of Pennsylvania was constitutional. We sufficiently answer this objection, which is urged by those only who are ignorant of the law, or who are interested in the business which Local Option seeks to destroy.

OBJECTION FIFTH.

But again you object, by saying that the late Local Option law was of no use, and that if another identical with or similar to it were adopted, it, too, would prove a failure.

We reply that this statement cannot stand in the light of facts. For when we look at the length of time during which it was on trial, and how the opponents could not, therefore, be considered a fair test of its operation, if it were not to include that its success was all that could reasonably have been expected. In its efficient workings, as limited by the forces that were engaged in the destructive traffic all over the State, the Local Option law had by its workings reduced their sales nearly one half, and in the appeal to the people it was, that unless repealed, it would destroy their business altogether. This admission from its enemies shows that instead of being of no use as to the object for which it was enacted, the late Local Option law was working most efficiently, and that if it had been kept in force on the statute book it would have secured, in a short time, the total prohibition of the whole traffic in the entire State. It was because they felt its power and feared the result of its efficient workings that the whisky dealers all over the State gathered in their strength and with their money to solicit the repeal of this law at the first and at the speakers' table (at the Legislature after its enactment. If this be not so, then why did not they choose again to use in this traffic the legislative privilege which it had on the statute book till the time fixed by law for its expiration had come, and then with the people come out in their strength and just vote it on? Why, if the law was all it were no use and the people were tired of it? This would have been fair and constitutional, and in conformity with the principles of law and justice. Is there not every ground of complaint if this had been done. But the law was gradually accomplishing the great end for the good work for which its friends sought its enactment, and had it been let alone would have met the expectations of the most sanguine and established prohibition throughout the entire State, and freed from our great Commonwealth of the untold evils which flow from the licensed sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

In view of this fact, and believing that this grand result is still within our reach, through a measure such as this, we come to you, fellow citizens, in this address, and ask you without distinction of party or sect to unite and co-operate with us, in demanding of our Legislature, as we have a right to do, when it assembles, the enactment of a Local Option law, identical with, or similar to the one repealed. Under the provisions of which it shall be the right of the people to say whether the licensed sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage shall be carried on in their county, or town or district, to corrupt their society and ruin their children.

OBJECT NOT THE FORMATION OF A POLITICAL PARTY.

In seeking the enactment of the measure, in order to the removal of this great evil, we do not propose nor desire the erection of a new political party, but propose to take the question out of politics and have it submitted to a vote of the people, without distinction of party or creed, for their decision, once in the term of every three years. And should we be successful in securing the enactment of this important measure, then the *great* evil which this measure proposes to abate and remove would be brought before the mind of the people of all classes and discussed in all its phases once in three years, and thus the people, young and old, foreign and native born, would become educated and better understand the great principle of temperance, which is the true movement for, and which we propose, through local option, to establish and carry out, and permanently establish and maintain, as a rule of conduct, for both the individual and the State, and by this means secure and promote the highest interests of the whole community.

It is a measure, therefore, which in our judgment should receive the cordial indorsement, and enlist the earnest efforts of every good citizen, of every Christian minister and philanthropist, and patriot, and member of the church of Christ, and lover of good order and moral decency, in order to its enactment and perpetuity on our statute book, as a principle of government, and rule of protection to the people against the deadly encroachments of the great evil of the licensed sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. For this indorsement and for these efforts, fellow citizens, we come to you in this address, and in the name of Christ, humanity, and the best interests of the people, most earnestly appeal.

The method through which we propose to reach our desired object, is the appointment of one man, in each county of the State, who shall be the center of an Executive Committee, in each county, and who shall add four others to himself, and then the committee thus constituted, and recognized by the Executive Committee of the State, as the Executive Committee of that county, is expected to work up the movement in that county by enlisting the ministers to preach on the subject, by holding public local option meetings through the county in all districts and awakening the people to an interest in the subject, and by circulating petitions for signatures to pour in upon the Legislature when it meets, for the enactment of the law which we seek to have placed and kept in force on the statute book of the State. And at the proper time the Executive Committee of the State is authorized to call a State Convention in Harrisburg, to promote the great object, during the meeting of the Legislature.

GEORGE K. ORMOND D. D.,
S. C. JENNINGS, D. D.,
D. L. STARR, M. D.,
Committee.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 7, 1876.

The condition of affairs in financial circles continues quiet, as already frequently reported. The money market is abundantly supplied with funds, the returns from the recent coal shipments to the Lower Ohio having swelled the loanable surplus of the banks. Rates are easy, ranging from 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper, and 6@7 on first class collaterals. In local stocks and securities there is not much news of importance. We note sales in Philadelphia of city of Pittsburgh water loan 7's at 110¾, and avenue 7's at 108¾. There have been some slight movements in the leading railway securities of this vicinity, the following list being revised by the latest Eastern reports:

	Bid. Asked		Bid. Asked.
A V R R 7's 1901	104¼	E & P 1st 7s.. 93	97
A V R R 7's .. 89	94	E & P 2d 7s.. 84	86
A V R R Inc 7's 46½	48½	P & C onn stk.. 5	12
C & P stock .. 88½	90	P & C onn 2d 6s 104½	105
C & P consol 6's	110	P W & C	
C & P 7th mtge 105¼	....	Ry stk 100½	101¼
P R R stock .. 49¾	49¾	Do 1st mtge 121	....
P R R 6s 1st m 106¾	....	Do 2d mtge	115
P R R gmt c.. 107¾	....	Do 3d mtge 103	....
P R R gmt 5's.. 100	....	P, F & J stk.. 8¼	....
P R R cons 6's.. 99½	100	Do 7's 49	52
Ohio Cent 7's .. 70¾	72	West Penn 6's	80
P C & St L 7's.. 90	....		

—By cable we learn that the decline in American securities is in consequence of large sales on German and Dutch account. As the result of the sales is not unnatural, the sales themselves are only what might be looked for in circumstances that imperil the peace of Europe. German merchants and contractors are no doubt engaged to supply of the greater part of the demands that Russia must make for the equipment and supply a million and a half of men that she is organizing for actual service. German and Dutch bankers must furnish the capital with which these contractors will operate, and if they find themselves suddenly in want of the large sums they had snugly invested in our securities. They sell, of course, and a forced sale in large amounts necessarily hurts the price. This is simply a first effect, and we shall have the same experience a little later in an aggravated form. It will do us no harm eventually, for if the trouble continues there will be less prosperity on our side that will largely increase the cash that people here will have to invest.—*New York Herald, Dec. 3.*

—The New York financial correspondence of the Chicago *Times* has the following:

It is well that bankers and brokers should be occasionally reminded of their responsibilities, for it too often happens that they recommend securities to their customers knowing them to be of doubtful value merely to serve some sinister purpose of their own. A case was tried last week in the Supreme Court of this State, in which Mr. Henry C. Wyeth, a Baltimore merchant, sued Messrs. White, Morris & Co., a well known and respectable firm of stockbrokers in Wall street, for $19,025, under the following circumstances: In 1871 he asked the defendant to make a good investment for him, and was recommended $25,000 worth of bonds of the "Salina, Rome and Dalton Railway Company," which they informed him they could get at seventy per cent. Upon the strength of the purchase, but in 1874, having discovered that the bonds were without any market or intrinsic value, he tendered them to the brokers referred to and asked for return of the purchase money, whereupon they expressed great surprise at the coolness of the request, and refused to have anything to do with the securities. The Baltimorean gentleman then turned to the law for redress, and the result was a verdict in his favor for the amount claimed. The defendants have thus been practically responsible for the securities with which they saddled their customer, and the retribution involved in the verdict should act as a caution to others who would do likewise under similar circumstances. They have been paid in something equivalent to their own coin, a kind of pabulum which people generally very much dislike all the world over, and the only good excuse they can plead to morally justify themselves is that they were ignorant of the value of the bonds at the time they recommended them to their customer, which would, of course, argue that they were very poor judges, and it would be well, also, if the financial agents of corporations were held to a strict accountability as to any false representations they might make regarding their securities to buyers, for there is too much reason to believe that confiding investors have often been as deliberately cheated in the purchase of securities from the parties issuing them.

—Trade dollars were quoted at par in gold in San Francisco on Saturday. This amounts to a good premium on their bullion value, which is considerably less than par in gold. The premium is caused by a scarcity. The demand from China is active, and one of the San Francisco banks, presumably the Bank of Nevada, has created a corner by depositing nearly 1,000,000 ounces of silver at the mint ahead of the other banks to be coined. This monopolizes the plant for some time to come, and when the other banks can get new supplies, Trade dollars were at a discount of 4@6 per cent. Wednesday of last week.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 7, 1876.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	108	108	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, c. up	116¾	116¾	....	....	116¾	....
5-20's, 1865, reg.	112¾	112¾	....	....	112¾	....
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	112¾	....	....	112¾	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	113¾	113¼	....	....	113¼	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	113¾	113¾	....	....	113¾	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	113¾	113¾	....	....	113¾	....
5-20's, 1868, coupon	113¾	113¾	....	....	113¾	....
10-40's, registered	112¾	112¾	....	....	112¾	....
10-40's, coupon	112¾	112¾	....	....	112¾	....
Currency 6's	123½	....	....	....	....	....
New 5-20's, reg.	107¾	107¾	....	....	107¾	....
Western Union Tel	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Adams Express	105	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	106	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	86½	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	61	....	....	....	....	....
United States Express	55	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	102	102	102	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	....	....	....	....	9¾	....
Michigan Central	42¾	....	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Michigan Southern	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Illinois Central	96¾	....	....	....	....	....
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	88¾	....	88¾	88¾	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	59¾	....	....	59¾	....	59¾
Rock Island	90¾	....	....	90¾	....	90¾
St. Paul common	20	....	20	19¾	....	19¾
Do. preferred	40	....	....	40	....	40
Wabash common	6¾	....	....	6¾	6¾	6¾
Fort Wayne	102	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	23	....	....	23	....	23
Union Pacific	38	38	....	38	....	38
Harlem	138¾	....	....	138¾	....	....
New Jersey Central	34¾	....	....	34¾	34¾	34¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	10	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	8	....	10	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C.	....	....	....	8¾	....	....
Del., Lack. & West	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
South Carolinas, A pf	35	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, B pf	35	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	93¾	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	45¾	45¾	200
Reading	....	....	20
United Cos. of N. J.	138	139	....
Phila. Wilm. & Baltim.	84	84¼	....
Lehigh Valley	46¾	47	....
Allegheny Valley 7's	104	104¾	4000
Central Transportation	39¾	40	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P., C. & St. L. Pref.	82	83¼	....
Northern Pacific bonds	12	15	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 107¾.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Money 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $507,000. Customs receipts $217,000. Clearings $30,000,000. Sterling dull at 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 108, advanced to 108¾, fell off to 107¾ and closed at 107¾. Carrying rates 3@4½ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull. Stocks, with the exception of Illinois Central, which was 3½ per cent. lower, opened strong and higher with an advance of 1½ per cent. in Lake Shore and 1 per cent. in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. During the afternoon there was a bearish attack on Illinois Central and a break of 3 per cent. in the stock, which had an influence on the general list with the exception of Northwestern securities, which were all strong. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable December 22, at the office of the company in this city. The report for the six months ending November 30, shows net profits of 4 54 100 per cent. on the preferred stock after paying the dividend of 2½ per cent., and leaves a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of 1 54 100 per cent., to be carried over for the next dividend, due June, 1877. The floating debt is all paid up to date and interest paid in full upon all outstanding bonds. The President reports the road in first class condition in every way and the prospects of the future business are highly satisfactory. Transactions 95,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Lake Shore, 13,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,000 Michigan Central and 3,500 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

Stocks.			
West. Union Tel.	72¾	Rock Island	90¾
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	19¾
Do. preferred	38	Do. preferred	39¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	8½
Do. preferred	18	Fort Wayne	101¾
Adams Express	106	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells-Fargo Express	86½	Do. preferred	15
American Express	61	Chicago & Alton	99
United States Ex.	55	Do. preferred	100
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23
Erie	9¾	Del. & Lack.	70¾
Do. preferred	16	Michigan Central	42¾
Harlem	138½	Missouri Pacific	15
Do. preferred	140	Illinois Central	96¾
Michigan Central	42¾	Indiana Central	2
Panama	120	Bur. & Quincy	134
Lake Shore	56¾	Hannibal & St. Joe.	10
Illinois Central	96¾	Union Pac. stock	38
Cleve. and Pitts.	89	Central Pac. bonds	109
Do. preferred	93¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	59¾	Do. land grants	100
C., C. & I. C.	8¾	Do. S. F. bonds	93¾
N. J. Central	34¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	116¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865	107¾	New 4½'s	107¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, registered	112¾
5-20's, 1867	113¼	10-40's, coupon	112¾
5-20's, 1868	113¾	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43¾	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	37¾	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	39		

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, December 7, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England decreased £36,000 the past week. The amount withdrawn from the bank on balance to day is £83,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 52¾ per cent. Consols 96 13 16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104; do. 1867, 103½; 10:40's 103½; new 5's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9; do. preferred 16.

PARIS, December 7.—Rentes 104 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 7.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¼.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—Gold 108½@108¾. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 519¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, December 7, 1876. }

There was rather more activity in commercial transactions to-day, but on the whole business was rather dull. Prices do not show any very decided change, and on the whole the state of trade was steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,148	Cheese, bxs	795
Corn, bbls	450	Butter, pkgs	71
Barley, bus	400	Bacon, lbs	47
Rye, bus	511	Potatoes, bus	100
Oats, bus	1,000		
Hay, bales	69		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues rather quiet and generally unchanged. Wheat is in active demand and firm. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 30@$1 35 per bushel; amber at $1 35@1 38; white at $1 36@1 40. Corn is quiet but rules steady. We quote shelled at 52@53c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high mixed; 55@56c for low mixed; and ear corn is steady at 45@46c per bushel. Oats are steady at yesterday's prices. We quote prime white at 39@40c; good bushel mixed 37@38c. Rye is in fair supply and steady at 74@75c. Barley is quiet and nominal. We quote 75@80c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 05@1 10. Jobbing sales are made at 1 thousand advance.

FLOUR—There is a firm feeling in sympathy with the upward movement of wheat. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 @ 8 00; No. 1 amber do @ $7 25@7 50; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c less @ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading grades for sale from store are as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $5 50@6 25; fancy St. Louis $6 50@6 60; choice patents at $7 00@7 25; fancy do $7 50@7 75. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $5 50@6 25; fancy St. Louis $6 50@6 60; choice patents at $7 00@7 25; fancy do $7 50@7 75. Buckwheat flour is selling at 2 85@3 00 ₱ barrel; rye flour at $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

BRAN—In fair supply and steady. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton. Baled from store at $14 00@14 50 ₱ ton, quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MIDDLINGS—Remains quiet. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; mill things $14 00@15 00; screenings and run-of-stuff, $13 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce

APPLES—The supply continues abundant and the market is unchanged. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 60@1 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and nominal at 30@35c ₱ gallon.

HERDS GRASS—Is in fair demand at 3 @3½c ₱ lb.

BRANS—The demand is active and the market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 00 per bushel.

BROOM-CORN—The supply is large with a moderate demand for small lots, and the market is rather easy. We quote choice hurl at 6 @6½c, as to quality; brush at 4½@5c; crooked 5½@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-tipped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked is in good demand at about 3c per cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—Receipts of fresh are light and the market for that grade is firm with the tendency rather upward. Medium grades are steady and dull at former quoted prices. Creamery is selling at 28@30c. We quote prime to choice solid packed 24@26c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 24@26c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 25@3 50 per bbl. for prime quality.

CHEESE—There is a moderately good wholesale and jobbing demand at firm prices. We quote prime Ohio tober and September Ohio factory at 14@15c; common to fair 10@12c. New York Goshen ice in round lots: 15½@16c in a jobbing way.

CRACKERS—Are in moderate supply and the market is steady. Prices range at $8 00@9 00 ₱ barrel; $2 25@3 50 ₱ 100-lbs.

CIDER—The demand is fair and supply light. Prices range from $2 50@3 50, barrel included, for common; $4 00@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is dull and nominal at weak prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4@5c ₱ lb; prime, and 5½@6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@11c.

EGGS—The demand continues fair and prices are steady. Strictly fresh are quoted at 27c ₱ dozen; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

GAME—Is in supply liberal and prices are steady. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 16@18c ₱ lb; do hams 18@20c ₱ lb; whole deer 16@18c ₱ lb. Rabbits $2 00 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00 per dozen. Prairie fowl $4 50 per dozen. Rabbit 20@25c per pair.

HONEY—We note a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₱ lb; domestic 20c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is easy. We quote chestnuts at $3 00 ₱ bushel; walnuts 5c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbarks $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—Are steady at $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The supply is large and the market easy except for choice fresh stock. We quote live chickens the coop at 5@6c ₱ lb; pair dressed 12@13c ₱ lb. Live turkeys 7@8c; cock, dressed 9@10c ₱ lb. Ducks 6@8c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13c ₱ lb. Geese 6@7c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Receipts continues light and the market is firm with a jobbing demand for car lots on track. Business from store is active and unchanged at 90c@$1 00 ₱ bu for prime peachblows; lower grades 70@85c; prime peachinblows $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl; fancy sweets $1 50@2 00; Burbanks $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

SAUERKRAUT—There is a moderate demand at 16 @18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

Trade in the leading staples of provisions was quiet but steady. Prices remain wholly unchanged as quoted yesterday.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 14c ₱ lb for sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9@9½c. Canvassed beef sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market steady. We quote refined lard in tierces 11¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; in kegs 12½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 2½-lb caddies 14½ ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb. Leaf lard remains at 10c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote No. 1 at 65c; No. 2 at 55c. Petroleum current make of extra at 8½c; No. 1 at 73c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 85@90c; yellow winter, 75@80c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $17 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 9@9½c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The jobbing demand for staple groceries was rather light to-day, and only a small aggregate business was done. Prices current were steady and wholly unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23 c	Standard A	11¾@11¾c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	11¼@11¾c
Prime Rio	22 c	Extra C	10¾@11¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	10¼@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 @10¼c
Java, mats	30 c	Granulated	11¾@12 c
Java, in bulk	30¼c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Roasted Coffees.		Strfy ch. N. O	65c
Rio, in papers	24¼@24½c	Prime	60@62½c
Rio, in bulk	21 @22 c	Choice	55@57½c
Java, in papers	30 @31 c	Good	50@52½c
Java, in bulk	30¼c	Prime	47½@50c
Teas.		Syrups	45 @47½c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Syrup	60@65c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	N. O	65@80c
Imperial	30c@ 90	*Spices.*	
Japan	25c@ 85	Ex. white drips	14@15c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	15c
Assam	1 00	Lower grades	12c
Souchong	28c@ 75	*Starch.*	₱ lb
		Pearl	5¾@6 c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss	6¾@7 c
Cloves	45 c	Corn	7¾@10c
Allspice	17 c	*Rice.*	
Cassia	30@31 c	Choice Car'la	6¼@7 c
Nutmegs	@1 15	Paina	7 @7½c
Pepper	18 c	Louisiana	6 c
Soaps.			
Irish soap, ₱ box	@4 20	*Saleratus.*	₱ lb
B. Star, ₱ box	75	B-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	B-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Gold Dust	6 25	B-carb, in ₱ papers	6¼c
Extra offee	3 90	*Candles.*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	9	star, full w't	16 c
German mottled do	4¼c	Stearine	@12½ c
California, ₱ box	@4 20	Mould	10¼@10½c

FISH—The market is moderately active with a good demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Round herring	$5 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
No. 2 medium	11 50	L'go Georges cod-fish, ₱ lb	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5¼
No. 3 medium	9 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12¾
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Muscatels, new, per box, $2 35; London layers, new, $2 25; Muscatel $2 50; mat raisins $5 25 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 10@9c. ₱ lb. Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ lb. Currants 15c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 35c; do Princess-Sax; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica, 28c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, at 95c; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

December 7.—Market firm with a further advance in the oil regions all round. Spot oil in demand. Refined—New York spot 23½c; last half December or 2nd half January 23½c; sales at Baltimore at 23¾c; Philadelphia—Standard white 23¾c; early January 23¾c. Market closed in favor of holders.

PARKERS, December 7, 5:30 P. M.—The crude oil market has to-day been buoyant and an advance in price of 5@7½c was established. Con. cert and United opened at $3 75@5 and upon strong advices from Eastern markets at $5 75 was paid, then $5 75@6, where it held until after 12 hours, when it further appreciated to $6 80, which may be quoted as the present rate. Shipments less demand, and offerings during the afternoon were made at $3 85. Union 75@c below United and Consol. Shipments from the Shamrock district for Wednesday 36,180 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 7, closing 6.—Petroleum—There is very little offering for prompt delivery, and for the December contracts comparatively extreme rates are paid; later deliveries are very strong. The export demand is more general. Sales of 3,000 bbls refined to Liverpool, on the spot: 3,000 barrels do, latter part of the month, at 27c, and 3,000 barrels refined to Glasgow, January or February, at 26½c; crude 25th December, in Philadelphia, at 26½c; crude 10¾c in bulk and 17¾c in barrels is quoted at 27¼c spot; 26¾c for last of December, and 26¾c for early January; crude 30¼@32c, and at 29¾c Philadelphia 27¾c for last of December, and 26¾c for early January and at Baltimore 26¾c for early January.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—Petroleum—Market steady; standard white 23½@23¾c bid; crude 12¾c, cases 30c; no sales reported and no futures offering.

TITUSVILLE, December 7.—Market nominal; no transactions in Upper road.

OIL CITY, December 7.—Market firm; 23¾c bid for United; immediate shipment $4 95.

TIDIOUTA, December 7.—Market very firm; held at $5 75.

ROUSEVILLE, December 7.—Market not quoted.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 7.—Petroleum strong; crude 14½c; refined 27¼@27½c; cases 31@32c.

LIVERPOOL, December 7.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 11d.

LONDON, December 7.—Refined petroleum 21¼@21¾d; spirits do 9@10½d.

ANTWERP, December 7.—Refined petroleum 71 francs.

CLEVELAND, December 7.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 25c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	Barrels. 1,121
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	3,393

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at 92 15@2 20 ₱ gallon; Highwines are lower at $1 12@1 13 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 26c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 26c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 00; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of betting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	4c	5 inches wide	54
1¼ inch wide	12	5¼ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2¼ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3¼ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 50
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 00
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	75

BRUSHES AND LEATHER—The market has been rather quiet the past week. Rough leather and red sole are firm and show upward tendencies, particularly on heavy weights. Hide sole steady and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country ₱ lb	39@	33
Oak sole, city	36@	38
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy	29@	31
Red sole, Buenos Ayres light	28@	30
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. heavy	29@	30
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid	28@	30
Red sole, good damaged	25@	27
Oak, rough	24@	27
Harness, oak sole	30@	32
Harness, country	24@	32
Harness, No. 2 and common	20@	28
Collar, oak soles, ₱ foot	18@	22
Fair skirting ₱ ₱	37@	40
Fair bridle, ₱ dozen	84	90@96
Belt leather ₱ ₱	39@	44
Finished calf	90@	1 20
Finished upper, ₱ foot	16@	20
Finished kips ₱ ₱	50@	90

Hides.

Green salted cows	7	@ 7¼
Green salted steers, light	7½@	8
Green salted steers, heavy	9	@ 9¼
Green salted calf	10	@11
Green butcher steers, heavy		6¾
Green butcher steers, light		6
Green butcher steers, heavy		7
Green butcher cows		5¾

HOPS—The demand is active at $150 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; headlight, 150 degrees fire test, 30c; carbon, 150 degrees fire test, 24@25c; extra engine (amber color), 50c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 30c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 30@35c; cod oil, No. 1, 40c; do No. 2, 35c; amber burning or torch oil (old process test 110 degrees fire tested), $1 00; residuum (common), $1 50; axle grease, ₱ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 5c; miners' grease or whale oil 25c; cod oil, for tanners, 60@65c; straits oil, for tanners, 55@60c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2¼@2½c ₱ lb; and woolen 5@6c.

SALERATUS—Sales at $5 00 @ 5 50 ₱ cwt.

SARSOLIC—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote jobbing prices at $2 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 90 for extra dairy; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks $2 25@2 50 ₱ sack; dairy salt in small sacks $1 00 ₱ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather steady, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$5 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	4 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	3 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 80
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 50
Washboard, patent, ₱ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	1 00@2 00
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ₱ bundle; manila, 32c; double crown, 40c; double medium, 41 00; tissue manilla, 35c; 2 ₱ ream; dry goods, 7@c@45 50; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ₱ lb. Sugar, 2@2½c; cartridge, 45@50c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (4-bbl), $45 00@50 00; do (2-bbl), $30 00@35 00; grocers' bags (1 lb), $1 80 ₱ 1,000; 2 lbs do, $2 70; 5 lbs do, $3 70; 10 lbs do, $5 00; 16 lbs do, $9 50; 20 lbs do, $10 50.

Glass and Glassware.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues very quiet and the supply of cars is quite stock. The trade holds firmly to the regular discounts given below without any cutting whatever. We note a new style of classification as indicated in the price list given below.

We give below the list-prices of the Western Association on which we quote discounts of 50 per cent. in car loads; 45 per cent. in less amounts and orders from jobbers, 30@35 per cent. to small dealers and retailers. Terms sixty days, with 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days. The following are the new card prices per box of fifty feet:

SINGLE STRENGTH.

SIZE.	AA	A	B	C
6x 8 to 8x10	$4 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50
8x11 to 10x12	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 75
9x16 to 12x17	5 75	5 25	4 50	4 00
12x18 to 14x20	6 00	5 50	4 75	4 25
15x20 to 16x24	6 25	6 00	5 00	4 50
17x22 to 20x30	7 75	6 75	5 50	4 50
20x24 to 24x30	8 25	7 25	6 25 No. 1	
20x28 to 24x36	9 25	7 75	6 50 quality	
25x30 to 30x44	10 50	9 50	7 00 always	
30x46 to 30x50	11 90	9 00	7 50 x30 cut.	

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

SIZE.	AA	A	B	C
6x 8 to 8x10	$7 60	$6 50	$6 00	$5 50
8x11 to 10x12	7 25	7 00	6 50	6

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 7, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Miles ₱ hour	Weath
7 A.M..	29.292	29	89	W.	11	Clear.
2 P.M..	29 626	37	46	W.	21	Cloudy
9 P.M..	29.274	33	69	W.	13	Cloudy

Mean barometer..29.397 Highest thermom... 39
Mean thermom....33 Lowest thermom.... 29

A Public Benefit.

Colonel E. J. Unger, President of the Keystone Hotel Company, and resident Superintendent of the Union Depot Hotel in this city, has reduced the rates to three dollars per day. The hotel will be conducted, as formerly, in first class style, both as it regards table and room comforts, and every attention will be bestowed to render full satisfaction to guests.

Tramps Sent Up.

Eleven vagrants, giving the following names, were found in Huckestine's brickyard, on Nunnery Hill, Wednesday night and sent to the Workhouse for sixty days by Mayor Phillips: George Heineman, Charles Berger, Fred. Underhover, John Meyer, Joseph Fisher, John Reddy, Emil Keller, William Burton, Hiram Richards, Joseph Meyerand William Hoffman.

Appleton's Periodicals.

That immensely popular firm of publishers, D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New York, advertise in another column the following excellent periodicals: Appleton's Journal: a monthly miscellany of popular literature; the Popular Science Monthly; the Art Journal: an international gallery of engravings, by distinguished artists of Europe and America. The Appletons have just issued an interesting novel entitled "Joan," by Rhoda Broughton.

De Palm's Remains.

Colonel Olcott and party left Washington, Pa., yesterday afternoon, arriving in this city at 3:52 P. M., and leaving for New York last evening on the East Line. The remains of the cremated Baron De Palm, consisting of five pounds of ashes, or lime, were taken from the crematory yesterday morning and placed in an urn, in which they were conveyed to the East. A portion of the Baron will be deposited in the Lutheran cemetery in Brooklyn, and the remainder of him will be divided among the Theosophs.

The Proposed New Depot.

The Railroad Committee of Allegheny Councils and officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will hold a conference to-morrow evening relative to the construction of a new depot on Federal street. Mr. F. Slataper, Chief Engineer of the road, has the plans completed and will submit them before the committee. If the difficulty in relation to the occupancy of Church avenue can be overcome the contracts for a $50,000 passenger and freight depot will immediately be let. If the winter be a favorable one, work will be begun before spring.

Died from His Injuries

The young man who was found badly injured Tuesday night, on the railroad track at Fourth avenue and Try street, and who died next morning at the Homeopathic Hospital turned out to be Thomas Moore, Jr. Deceased was a son of Thomas Moore, the well-known coal merchant, and was but a twenty-two years of age. There were some suspicions of foul play on account of a missing watch and shirt studs. These were, however, subsequently found, so that there is no doubt that the unfortunate young man was knocked down and run over by a train. His remains were taken to McKeesport for interment.

The Temperance Work.

The Methodist Protestant Church, Fifth avenue, was again filled to overflowing last evening by people anxious to hear the temperance lecturer, Mr. Francis Murphy. All were entertained, and at the close a large number of men who have been in the habit of drinking signed the pledge. Another meeting will be held at the same place this evening.

On Sabbath evening next Mr. Murphy will lecture at Library Hall, and several men will have an opportunity to publicly cause will speak and give their experience. Owing to the great jam of last Sabbath evening, and at the request of the lessees of the hall, a charge of twenty-five cents admittance will be made.

For Hayes and Wheeler.

Last evening Hutchinson battery, Captain E. Breck, fired two hundred and fifty rounds in honor of Hayes and Wheeler, President and Vice President elect. Colonel John W. Riddell, of the Republican County Executive, took the work in hand as soon as it was officially promulgated that the doubtful States had cast their electoral votes for the Republican candidates, and the reverberating cannon echoed the hearts of all Union loving people. The battery was divided into two sections, one being stationed on the north side of the Allegheny, below the Suspension bridge, and the other on the south side of the Monongahela river. The firing comienced about half-past eight o'clock, and the two sections alternately fired about one hour and a half.

The Mayoralty.

There is a very active canvass going on for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Pittsburgh, all the candidates being worthy men, and each having earnest friends advocating their claims. Alderman Joseph A. Butler, of the Seventh ward was one of the first to enter the list and for months has been working as energetically as a beaver. 'Squire Butler has long been in the magisterial harness, has very frequently acted as Deputy Mayor during the past eight or ten years, and is of course familiar with the duties. He has always been a consistent Republican and has many friends to aid him in his worthy aspirations. The 'Squire has made considerable headway and will make a good showing in the convention.

A "Warning" to Tramps.

LATROBE, PA., December 5, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On a recent trip over the Pennsylvania Railroad I noticed, at several points between Harrisburg and Altoona, little mounds between the double tracks, not unlike those seen in a well kept cemetery. Curiosity prompted me to inquire as to the meaning of these *tumuli*, and I was informed that they were intended to mark the spot where "tramps" had fallen victims to their own recklessness. The thought occurred to me that this was a cutrical idea, and would serve as a much more potent warning to trackwalkers than the "Look out for the locomotive" and "No trespassing" signs which so frequently meet the eye on railways. To complete the device, however, and render it still more impressive, I would suggest that the necessary headand-foot boards, with suitable inscriptions, be added. TRAVELER.

... County Literary Association.
...ssion of the ...

...partake of ...
...dicipants ...
...awards of the ...
...y promise of a ...
...g affair. Friends of ...
...cordially are invited to be ...
...and will meet with a hearty welcome. They and the representatives and delegates of the members of the association are asked to make a note of this announcement and bestow the encouragement of their presence at these meetings. Admission free.

The Concert Last Evening.

The concert at the the Academy of Music last evening, for the benefit of the Humane Society, was a grand success. The hall was not crowded, but the audience was select and appreciative, and the performers were awarded the praise so richly merited. The Allegheny Quartette Club, composed of Messrs. W. B. and W. Slack, Darling and Horner, are entitled to great credit for the admirable programme arranged, and for their excellent singing. These gentlemen are noted among our home talent, and they always receive, as they deserve, hearty applause for their performances. They are entitled, too, because they always, willingly, lend their aid in the furtherance of public good. The quartette, last evening, gave some of their best selections, much to the satisfaction of the audience. Misses Colvill and Lou Young also rendered some excellent pieces, and were encored as they deserved. Prof. J. E. Gieffer, well and favorable known as a pianist, presided at that instrument with great satisfaction to his hearers, while the violin solo by Mr. J. F. Irwin, who has gained for himself quite a reputation, was excellent. The laughing song by Messrs. Alexander, Bissel and Horner, as usual, took immensely and was one of the features of the excellent entertainment. Taken all in all, we have not for a long time had so excellent a concert, and we regret that we cannot give it a more extended notice. The performers who so kindly volunteered in aid of this most worthy institution deserve all praise.

Between the parts Prof. L. H. Eaton and Superintendent Street made short addresses on behalf or the society.

THE CREMATION OF DE PALM.

Address of Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne.

At the meeting in the Washington Town Hall, Wednesday afternoon, Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, the projector and builder of the American Crematory, spoke as follows:

As I am in some degree responsible for the collecting of this audience through the inauguration of a furnace for cremation, they will be glad to hear the result of to-day's experiments. The body that was sub united to the furnace was consumed to a air degree of incineration in two hours and a half—in a much shorter period than we had anticipated. There was a pleasant little circumstance connected with it. The little sprigs of evergreens that were scattered over the body remained till the very last, resisting the heat, testifying to the beauty and ornamentation of this mode of disposing of the body.

I propose for a very few minutes to act the part this evening of a gleaner in this discussion, as many things have been omitted that I think are necessary and essential to the proper consideration of this question. We all agree—Atheists, Pantheists, Evolutionists, Bible Christians—all agree that the natural law is always of sufficient authority to decide any question which is in dispute. Now God in his wisdom merely has provided a law by which he shows that it is his desire that no dead animal matter should remain on the face of the earth, to pollute the air and contaminate the water, and destroy the health and happiness of the living. He has made this proclamation so loudly, so distinctly, so eternally, that no person may deny it, without an imputation of His wisdom and mercy. He has made a class of insects, birds and beasts, whose natural instincts lead them as a pleasant nutrition to seek after dead animal matter. This proclamation is over all the world and to all people, "Leave not any dead matter to pollute the air and water of earth." If we agree that this is the law of God, where comes in your sentiment, your sickly sentimentality? Are you willing to war against His laws—dare you? We ought to stand abashed at the very thought.

Did not God honor the burning of flesh from the very beginning as His mode of declaring among men, as an expiation for sin, and that the savor of the burning flesh was to his nostrils a delight? And when He directed His servant Abraham to burn his son upon the sacrificial altar He directed also the mode—cremation.

Where then are your arguments? I say it is *sacrilege* for people to hold that the burning of bodies is wicked. But they hide themselves under what they call "the Christian idea that is the Christian mode? Take the example of Jesus Christ, and where can you find a more authoritative example? Where can a Christian begin if it does not begin there? Jesus Christ was not buried, but smoalmed and then put in a stone sepulchre above ground, and a stone rolled against it. Are not the advocates of burial "imitators" really trespassing under foot the example of Christ? You might emblaln. We have no objection to that, but it would fill the world with mummies. Where shall we begin then? Jesus Christ was but the garments of the soul. We rather try to reduce, as God does ultimately, to its original elements the body very speedily. We say, then, to those who think they are simon-pure followers of Christ, that their mode has no foundation in truth whatever, while ours has. You don't know what they are doing. They are fighting against God, not audaciously but through ignorance, and I hope He will forgive them as He did the patriarchs of old for their little sins. [Cheers.]

Why, the Great Father of the universe has connected with the decomposition of animal matter such an offensive smell as proclaims to all people to avoid, to "pour rose and pass the other side." [Laughter.] The loud smell proclaims the poisoned spot and God has provided natural scavengers to decompose it.

The economical view of this question has not been touched upon. How much, think you, is invested in the dead of these United States? I made a calculation for Washington county, and I find that there have been two million dollars invested in tombstone cenotaphs and monuments. If this calculation be any way near correct, there is enough invested in these silly monuments over the country to pay the national debt. What an investment is this which only serves to feed the vanity of the living over the dead!

But as I said, I am only a gleaner after the other speakers, and offering these few straws that should be gathered to clean the field, I have done.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Lucius H. Couse and E. R. Blood vs. Johnston, Black & Co. Application for an injunction and an account against defendants to restrain them from manufacturing and infringing a patent coal oil stove claimed by co-plaintants. The argument was concluded and decision of the Court reserved.

Couse & Blood vs. J. G. Cooney, suit similar to the above. Argued and decision reserved.

United States District Court—Judge Kelchnam.

John P. Lytle and Jos. B. Lytle, bankrupts, city; rule granted to show cause why the decree confirming the composition proceedings should not be set aside, and the proceedings in bankruptcy reinstated. Returnable December 15.

Robert Fair, bankrupt, city; leave granted to sell certain real estate.

Thomas K. Wilson, bankrupt, Allegheny city; exceptions to confirmation of composition overruled, and composition ordered to be binding upon all the parties concerned.

Wenach Bros., bankrupts, Allegheny city, on petition of Otho Martin; rule granted to show cause why the resolution of composition should not be set aside unless the balance set forth in the petition be paid before the return day, December 18th.

John Emmel, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Assignee ordered to pay John Wilson Bros. $483 33, due for rent from November 24, 1875, to February 1, 1876; and as to rent prior to November 24, 1875, it is to be treated as a provable debt.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of Jacob H. Walter vs. P. H. Laufman & Bro. which has been on trial for several days before Judge Collier, was concluded. The suit is a feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain property sold at Sheriff's sale, and amounting to about $30,000. The property was composed chiefly of tools, etc., used in the construction of the new Water Works. The case was an important one, and has attracted considerable attention. In his charge to the jury Judge Collier explained that this property had been levied upon by the defendant as the property of Howard & Co., while the plaintiff claims the property to be his, and the issue was raised for the jury to determin to whom it belonged. The plaintiff offered in evidence a lease of the property from Howard & Co., at $1,000 per year rent. The return of a Sheriff's sale was also offered showing that Mr. Walter had purchased the property at Sheriff's sale. This gave him a *prima facie* title to the property. The defendants in this suit attempted to overthrow this title by claiming that this lease and the sale were mere devices. If this was true, then Mr. Walter would not have a clear title to the property. The defendants allege this fraud, and they are bound to make this out —the burden lies on them. The jury was to determine, in the face of all the evidence, whether this sale was a *bona fide* one or whether it was a fraud. The judge alluded to the principal result developed by the testimony. It was alleged that the lease was simply put upon the property to deter bidders. If the jury believed the evidence of Mr. Howard this whole transaction was a fraud of the grossest kind, and was discreditable to all parties concerned. On the other hand, the plaintiff testified that he was on the bond of Mr. Howard, and that in order to save himself from having to pay the city any money he took the contract himself; that when the property was attached, he gave notice of his lease, and that he bought the property in good faith. The sheriff's sale and the lease, Judge Collier said, could not be set aside unless the defendants had clearly made out that the lease was a fraud, arranged for the purpose of driving away bid ders. Unless they had clearly convinced the jury of this, the title stands in Walter's name. The jury is out.

McPhillamy vs. Harsel & Reig; action to replevin. The jury is out.

C. H. Love, for use, vs. Storg; *sci. fa.* on a mortgage, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing Kirkpatrick and White.

Dickey & Co. vs. Hunter *et al.* Verdict for plaintiff for $123 54.

Win & Co. vs. Chatauqua Ice Company. Motion for new trial *ex parte* plaintiffs.

DeRoy vs. Hershbarger. Verdict for plaintiff for $109 97.

Schatz vs. Schimmar. *Scifa.* on a mortgage. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Charles Wilson, indicted for the larceny of a gold coin from John Luteschia, or the defendant was found guilty and recommended to mercy.

Frank Sixy, charged with assault and battery, Alice Deily, prosecutrix, pleaded *nolo contendre*. The same defendant made a similar plea on an indictment for larceny.

W. H. Morgan, prosecuting attorney.

Jacob Glenn was found guilty of receiving stolen goods. W. H. Morgan prosecutor.

In the case of Lucy McCann, indicted for larceny, defendant pleaded *nolo contendre*.

Louis Krimi, indicted for larceny of railroad iron from L. McGoffin, pleaded guilty

A Practical Illustration.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following is one of many cases of flagrant discrimination against our business interests by the railroads. Messrs. T. L. Pierce & Co., of Richmond, Indiana, in writing to a prominent firm in this city, say:

"Rates for corn are so awful high (*only* twenty-five cents per hundred) that it would not admit of our shipping to your market. We can ship from here to Philadelphia for twenty-one and a half cents, so you can see what an equalization of rates means."

Horse and Wagon Stolen.

About half-past seven o'clock last evening a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. T. S. McKinneli, oyster dealer, were taken from the front of the establishment on Sixth street. In the wagon there were three boxes of oysters in cans. The last seen of the property was in Duquesne way, when the horse was being driven eastward.

THE BOARD OF PARDONS.

Meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday—Grier's Case Held Under Advisement—Pardons Granted and Refused.

The State Board of Pardons were in session at Harrisburg on Tuesday and Wednesday last, when the case of Robert S. Grier, cashier of the Nation Trust Company, was again considered. S. Schoyer, Esq., one of the counsel for the stockholders of the defunct bank, appeared before the Board. He presented a lengthy argument in favor of granting immunity to Grier, and afterwards had an interview with Governor Hartranft. He also presented a petition, signed by many citizens, praying that immunity be granted Grier. As will be seen below, the case was again held under advisement, and what will be the result is unknown. It is generally thought, however, the action will be unfavorable. Whether the influence of the prominent politicism of whom Mr. Schoyer spoke has anything to do with the action of the Board remains to be seen.

The Board took action on a number of petitions as follows:

PARDONS GRANTED.

Henry Seltzer, Philadelphia; entering a dwelling to commit a felony.

Thomas Duke, Philadelphia; larceny.

Gilbert Reitz, Northumberland county; larceny.

Thomas J. Harman and Thomas Howard, Philadelphia; keeping a gambling house.

Wm. Edie, Allegheny county; felonious assault and battery.

Frank Tibbles, Chester county; breaking and entering a storehouse.

Fred. Knickerbacher, Lycoming county; false pretense and larceny.

REFUSED.

The following cases were refused:

William Sturzmen, Huntingdon county; manslaughter.

James Courtwright, Luzerne county; embezzlement.

Joseph Schaick, Allegheny county; larceny.

Clara Meyers, Allegheny county; keeping a bawdy house.

Henry Disque, Allegheny county; embezzlement.

Wm. H. Fry, Philadelphia; assault and battery.

Jere C. Post, Bradford county; wounding with intent to murder.

Michael Croft, Philadelphia; involuntary manslaughter.

Peter A. Kline and Francis M. Kline, Columbia county; assault and battery.

Robert McCartney, Cumberland county; perjury.

Wm. F. Spence, Allegheny county; burglary.

Ann Connolly, Crawford county; larceny.

James Ferry, Butler county; horse stealing.

Levi Sipe and Henry Rife, York county; larceny.

HELD UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The following were held under advisement:

Robert Wright, Allegheny county; vagrancy.

Milton Charles, Columbia county; assault and battery.

Joseph Carr, Allegheny county; larceny.

Charles Wilson, Allegheny county; larceny.

Robert J. Grier, Allegheny county; fugitive.

John Capewell, Philadelphia; receiving stolen goods.

Dr. J. W. Bechtle, Dauphin county; attempt to commit abortion.

Thomas J. Williams, Blair county; embezzlement.

Thomas McGowen, Luzerne county; robbery.

Jonathan Jamison, Philadelphia; larceny.

George W. Crosby, Moutour county; larceny.

The Board adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of January, 1877.

MANUFACTURING NOTES

Extensive repairs are being made at the sheet iron mill of Everson, Macrum & Co., and they are stopped in consequence.

An iron addition is being made to the casting house of the Dunbar Furnace, Fayette county. Wm. B. Scaife's Sons are doing the work.

It is stated that there are thirty-one white lead manufactories in the United States, sixteen of which are West and fifteen East of the Allegheny mountains. There are six works running in Pittsburgh and the seventh is in bankruptcy.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Maggie Mitchell gave on Wednesday and last evenings her delightful portrayal of Fanchon, in the pleasing play of "Little Barefoot," before large and appreciative audiences. The support of Mr. William Harris and the company was all that could be wished, while the stage furnishing was appropriate and elegant.

This evening for her benefit, Miss Maggie will play Fanchon. On this occasion each lady present will get a handsome souvenir programme, with a picture of the beneficiary, in Fanchon costume. At the matinee to-morrow, "Little Barefoot."

"Becky Mix."

Next Monday evening Miss Mitchell will bring out, for the first time in this city, a comedy written for her by Mr. C. W. Taylenure, entitled "Becky Mix." The heroine is a lively waif, and just suited to Maggie's style, while every character in the piece is drawn from the life in New York. Mr. Bothold and Mr. William Harris will both be in the cast. No one can now be had for any night of the week.

Library Hall.

The Salsbury Troubadors are meeting with a success here, financially as well as artistically, which must be very gratifying to them. The comedietta, "Two Can Play at that Game," and the musical entertainment, "The Brook," form together an evening's entertainment rarely surpassed for enjoyment. Both will be repeated at this evening's performance and to-morrow's matinee.

Jansuschek.

The next star to appear at Library Hall will be Janauschek, "the queen of tragedy." During her stay the following plays will be given: Monday, "Mary Stuart;" Tuesday, "Macbeth;" Wednesday, "Deborah;" Thursday, "Mary Stuart;" Friday, "Chesney Wold;" evening, "Macbeth."

The Boston *Post* says: Janauschek's performance is thrilling in its dramatic force and intensity, yet entirely free from everything like rant or staginess. It is quite noticeable that she has acquired additional ease and fluency in the English tongue since her appearance here last summer. Indeed, she speaks better English than half the actors or actresses who claim it as their native tongue.

Beethoven Society Concert.

The second concert of this, the third, season of the Beethoven Society, will be given on Monday evening next, in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Eighth street. The programme includes compositions by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Weber, Riedl and Zitterbart. Miss Lillie Eckert will preside at the piano, and Mr. Zitterbart will handle the baton.

Allegheny Streets.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last night and transacted the following business:

The Street Commisioner was authorized to spend fifty dollars on repairs on Ann street.

The City Engineer reported the cost of the proposed grade of Harding street at $1,250 50, and was instructed to prepare a profile thereof.

On motion of Mr. Golden, it was decided to ask for a transfer of $2,500 from the Contingent fund for street repairs.

The pay rolls, $2,042 29, and bills aggregating $729 56 were approved.

The City Solicitor was instructed to withhold his hand in the matter of ousting the Widows' Home on Taylor avenue, until the first of April next.

No other business of public interest was transacted.

Meeting of the Road Committee.

The Road Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bruce in the chair.

The petition of J. E. Rubenstein for payment of damages caused by overflow of Soho Run was referred to the City Attorney for an opinion.

The petition for a sidewalk on Homewood avenue, from the Pennsylvania Railroad to Kelley's Bend was indefinitely postponed.

The Viewers' report on the assessment for the bridge on Sylvan avenue over Mason's hollow was referred back to the viewers and a committee was appointed to examine the work.

Ordinances were recommended to Councils for passage as follows: Opening Wayne street from Stanton avenue to Hampton street; constructing a sewer on Beech alley from Gist to Seneca street.

The assessments of Ridge street and Homewood avenue were approved.

Adjourned.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Daniel McAleer, of the coal firm of S Clarke & Co., which sad event took place at 5 o'clock, at his late residence No. 594 Fifth avenue. Captain McAleer had been nearly all his life engaged in the river trade and was as well and favorably known at Cincinnati, Louisville and other points below as at home. He returned from a trip on Friday last, and on the way contracted a cold which ended his life as stated. Deceased was in his fifty-third year and leaves a wife and five children, four of them boys. Notice of the time of funeral will be given to-morrow.

Another Confidence Man.

Officer Miller yesterday succeeded in fixing upon L. Roberts, arrested the day previous on suspicion, proof of bogus check practices. The accused within a few days past purchased various articles from different tradesmen and invariably gave a check for a larger amount than the bill called for. He was thus obtaining change in money for worthless paper. Roberts is said to be from Chicago.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PATRICK KARNS had a leg broken by a fa... on the sidewalk on Fifth avenue extension last night.

JAMES SPENCER, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., ... a visit to this city and is the guest of George W. Wilson, Esq.

THE Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad has just made an inspection of the Southwestern branch.

A LITTLE girl aged about four years, who gives her name as Yetta, and is lost from her home, is taken care of at No. 21 Shingiss street.

A DRUNKEN man fell into the Monongahela river at the foot of Penn street on Wednesday evening, but was rescued by the watchman at the ferry boat house.

THOMAS AIKEN, who finished a ninety days' term at the Workhouse on Wednesday, went home and abused his family that night and Mayor Phillips gave him six months to the same institution yesterday morning.

THE messenger boys of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company appeared yesterday in new uniforms, of gray cloth, and with pouches strapped to their shoulders for the safe conveyance of messages to and from the various offices.

SAMUEL MARTIN and Fred. Hinkle were before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning for fighting in the Third ward, Allegheny, Wednesday. The former was sent thirty days to the Workhouse and the latter was fined five dollars and costs.

FRED. KRAUS, a newsboy, tapped the till of Crook's grocery, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Bidwell street, and was arrested and taken before the Mayor. As the boy returned the money, $2, Mr. Crook declined to prosecute and the lad was discharged.

THE manner in which Mr. S. L. Gilson, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph in this city, and his accomplished operators conducted their work in Washington on the occasion of the cremation, excited unqualified praise from the press representatives.

JOHN SARBER, ex-constable, was yesterday sent to the "Reg factory" for ninety days by Mayor McCarthy for disorderly conduct. It seems that John was accused of abusing his family, and a case having been made out against him he was committed as stated.

THE alarm from box No. 148 shortly before noon yesterday was occasioned by a fire in the roof of the two-story brick No. 105 Twenty-first, between Carson and Sarah streets, South Side. The fire originated from the flue. The damage was trifling.

JAMES MORRISON has brought suit against Sheriff Fife to recover $500 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the selling of his property, which was taken as that of defendant in Russel & Long vs. Szarnecki, notwithstanding he notified the Sheriff of his ownership.

A CHARGE of the larceny by bailee of a five dollar ring is alleged by Elizbeth Tress against William Quigley before Squire Smith, of Allegheny. William was keeping company with the prosecutrix, and, he alleges, took the ring off her finger and refused to give it back. Warrant issued.

COMMUNICATION between the Allegheny Mayor's office and the office of the Poor Board of that city will be had hereafter by means of an electric wire. This was put in place yesterday, the purpose being to enable the Poor Board Secretary to summon an officer when he is assaulted by obstreperous tramps.

THE members of McCandless Lodge, A. Y. M., are fitting up a very handsome lodge room, located at the corner of Main and Butler streets, Lawrenceville. The hall will be on the third floor of a building erected by Nicholas Dover, and will be forty-four by sixty feet in dimensions, besides anti-rooms and other necessary apartments. It is expected that the new hall will be ready for occupancy about in January, and it will be dedicated with the usual Masonic ceremonies, arrangements for which are now being made.

THE prisoners in the jail have drawn up an address in which they express a desire that the money, etc., which it is proposed to raise for the purpose of procuring them a Christmas dinner shall be devoted to the wives and families of such of their number as are in need. The address concludes as follows: "In nearly every instance the prisoners say that it could be no pleasure to them to partake of a fine dinner here in jail on Christmas day, when so many outside whom they hold dear would be suffering for the necessaries so easily be found out by paying a visit to the jail a few days before Christmas."

AMUSEMENTS.—Theater goers and all such as keep late hours are very liable to contract a severe couch or cold. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The price is only 25 cents.

Glastenbury

Blue Mixed Merino Shirts and Drawers. A complete line just opened by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue. The white Merino shirts when finished with a fine fly bosom are the attention of every gentleman who desires good underwear at reasonable prices.

Alarming, Startling and True Facts.

$25,000 worth of the best overcoats and suits for men and boys in the city to be sold without regard to cost or value, at the great consignment sale now in progress at Big 13 Sixth street.

50 overcoats at $3 50, worth $8.
100 overcoats at $4 50, worth $9.
150 fur beaver overcoats at $7 50, worth $12.
200 blue and brown beaver overcoats at $10, worth $20.
250 fine dress overcoats at $13 50, worth $25.
300 melton overcoats at $8, worth $15.
350 boys and youths' overcoats at $2 25, worth $5.
400 jean and cassimere suits at $8 50, worth $15.
450 boys and children's suits at $3 25, worth $6 50.
500 cassimere pants at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3.
550 pairs drawers and shirts at 35c.
Pants made to order at $5 and up.
Suits made to order at $10, $20 and up.
Overcoats made to order at $15, $20 and up, at Big 13 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

This is no humbug. Call and see for yourselves. This is the only consignment sale in the city. Goods sold for cash or assignee. The entire stock is new and fashionably made, and must be closed by the 1st of January. You can save one half your money by calling at Big 13 Sixth street. T. TOBIAS.

An Odd Lot of Boys'

Shetland Merino Shirts, 50 and 32-inch, fully worth 75c, offered by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, at 50 cents each, marked down from $1.

The Disputed Bankrupt Sale

now in progress at No. 94 Fifth avenue—in overcoats, suits, &c., for men and boys, are selling for less than manufacturing costs. The goods were shipped here by the assignee to be sold to settle a dispute which has been in the Courts and owners of the goods. Such a chance will never again be offered to the public of Pittsburgh. The goods are of this season's make. All the goods sponged and well sewed, equal to custom made.

POSITIVE SALE.

We will announce to the people that on and after to-day we will refuse no offer for any overcoat, suit or pants in our possession. Every garment in this store must be closed out by January 1, 1877. By order of the assignee.

DUBLIN & Co.,
94 Fifth avenue, opposite the Postoffice.

In Consideration

of our immense sales of Ladies' Basket, Beaver and Rough Cloth Cloaks, we are enabled to sell them at an exceedingly small profit. The ladies of this vicinity, who have not yet purchased their Cloaks, will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon us. F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue.

The Varieties

of Misses' Sacques, which have been displayed this season by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, have been much admired by their customers. They have now many handsome styles in sizes ranging from four to sixteen years.

The Blue and Grey,

Mixed with Merino Socks for Men and Boys, offered at 25 cents per pair, by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, are extra good value. They also have plain and striped Merino and all Wool Hosiery for Gentlemen, from medium to the finest qualities.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 7.—Cattle—Receipts 187 head; total for the week 7,674 head. Market quiet at yesterday's prices.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,100 head; total for the week 21,100 head. Market dull and slow. Western sheep $2@3 for common; fancy grades strong at opening rates.

Hogs—Receipts 9,350 head; total for the week 19,350 head. Market dull and dragging; Yorkers $5 25@5 70; heavy $5 25@5 10.

CHICAGO.

SAVANNAH, December 7.—Market steady; middling 11½c. Mobile—Market active and firm; middling 11½c. Galveston—Market strong with an active demand; middling 11½c. Charleston—Market firm with a good demand; middling 11½@11¾c.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., December 8, 1876.

River falling. Weather clear and cool. Up—Hudson. Down—Emma Graham.

CINCINNATI, December 7.—River 16 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather fair and colder. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling. Departed—Thompson Dean, New Orleans.

CAIRO, December 7.—Departed—C. W. Anderson, Nashville; Capitol City, St. Louis. River 6 feet 11 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 42.

NASHVILLE, December 7.—River falling; 25 inches on shoals. Departed—T. T. Hillman, Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—River falling with 6 feet 3 inches in canal. Up—Front and Kentucky, Cincinnati. Down—Parker, Memphis. Weather cool and clear.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—Arrived—Garret and barges, Cairo. Departed—Grand Republic, Memphis. Weather rainy.

MEMPHIS, December 7.—River fell 5 inches; now stands 8 feet, 7 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 58. No arrivals or departures except local packets.

VICKSBURG, December 7.—Weather cloudy and cold. Down—Houston and Church. Arrived—Illinois.

LITTLE ROCK, December 7.—Weather warm and cloudy. River stands at 2 feet

Captain R. J. Cook, the Yale oarsman, has begun the study of law at Greensburg, in this State.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1876.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication signed by Carl Schurz and J. R. Henderson, praying that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the various States by which the counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President and declaring the result thereof may be conferred upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the communication be laid on the table, the subject having already been reported to the Senate. So ordered.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the motion to print the depositions accompanying the communication of Hon. John Sherman and others to the President in regard to the late election in Louisiana, reported in favor of printing all the depositions.

Mr. Saulsbury, a member of the Committee on Printing, dissented from the report of the majority, and said he could not give his consent to publishing such matter. He honestly believed that all these *ex parte* statements should not be distributed to the public as testimony.

Mr. McDonald said he was willing to print all the testimony on both sides bearing on the late election in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an address of the Democratic committee which attended the sessions of the Returning Board in New Orleans, to the effect that the Tilden electors had a majority of votes in Louisiana, and also from the preamble of a report made to the House of Representatives by a committee of that body on the 23d day of February, 1875, in regard to elections in that State.

Mr. Sherman, in reply to a question of Mr. Morrimon, said there were three classes of testimony presented with the communication. First, oral testimony taken before the Returning Board and the proceedings of the Board; second, statements of supervisors of election and affidavits sworn to by them; third, testimony taken according to the laws of Louisiana on interrogations and cross-interrogations.

Mr. Eaton opposed the printing of the documents because they were not brought before the Committee of the Senate. Proper testimony in regard to the late election in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana would be taken both by the Senate and House of Representatives, and that should be printed, not this partisan testimony.

Mr. Thurman said he did not object to printing these papers because he wanted to suppress the publication of any facts, but he did not want public opinion to be forestalled by a premature publication of only a part of the facts. If this matter should be printed now all the testimony was fully produced, as it would be soon, he would not object to the publication. He commented on the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, and said on a former occasion that board had set aside the will of the people of that State. Now the matter concerned not the State of Louisiana alone, but the whole Republic; and he [Thurman] wanted to scrutinize the testimony upon which this extraordinary result had been reached by that Board. If his colleague [Sherman] had stated the acts of the Returning Board so far as he knew, then he [Sherman] had not said anything in regard to the secret sessions of that board. The country wanted to know what the secret resolutions of that board were by which an apparent majority of 7,000 for Tilden was converted into a majority of 3,000 for Hayes and Wheeler. That was done in secrecy, and the worst kind of secrecy. The canvass in the board was never filled, and the reason of this was the miserable pretext that the board could not agree upon a man. Not one of 3,000 men in Louisiana who voted for Tilden could be named. The very thing on its face showed a determined purpose to do wrong. Had there been a Democrat on the board, he would have seen what was done in secret. All the whitewashing in the world could not wipe out or hide its guilt. The majority in the Senate would make efforts to forestall public opinion by distributing this testimony, but it would go to the country stamped with the stigma of being a one sided statement. He protested against printing the depositions in the name of fair play. He hoped they would be allowed to lay upon the table until the Speaker decided that the motion would not be entered without unanimous consent, inasmuch as it conflicted with the joint rules. One of these provides that at a second or subsequent session of Congress, all matters pending an adjournment of the previous session shall at the end of six days resume their respective position on the calendar.

Mr. McCrary offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There are differences of opinion as to the proper mode of canvassing the electoral votes for President and Vice President, and as to the manner of determining questions that may arise as to the legality of returns made of such votes by the several States, and

WHEREAS, It is of utmost importance that all differences of opinion and all doubts add uncertainty on these questions should be removed, to the end that the votes may be counted and the result declared by a tribunal whose authority none can question, and whose decision all will accept as final, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to act in conjunction with any similar committee appointed by the Senate, to prepare and report, without delay such a measure, either legislative or constitutional, as may in their judgment be best calculated to accomplish the desired end, and that said committee have leave to report at any time.

Mr. Wood, of New York, suggested that a subject of so much importance should be referred to a committee of the House, and hoped that the gentleman from Iowa would have it referred to the Judiciary Committee of which he himself [McCrary] was a member.

The Speaker—And also that it be printed.

Mr. Hale—If it goes to the Judiciary Committee, let that committee have leave to report at any time.

Mr. Wood—Certainly.

Mr. McCrary—If the gentlemen desire that course, of course I shall acquiesce in it, although we all understand how important it is to have prompt action on the subject.

Mr. Wood—Certainly; we all appreciate it.

The resolution was thereupon referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. Frye presented the protest of the Colorado Legislature against the refusal of the House to admit to his seat the member elect from that State. Referred.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Beebe on the Louisiana Committee, instead of Mr. Lynde, excused.

The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Holman, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, offered a resolution appropriating $31,660 for the expenses of the special southern committees. Adopted.

Mr. Wood, of New York, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for copies of all orders and directions emanating from him or from any of the executive departments of the Government to any military or civil officer with regard to the service of the army in Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. Kasson objected.

Mr. Mills offered a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the removal of Sioux Indians to Indian Territ